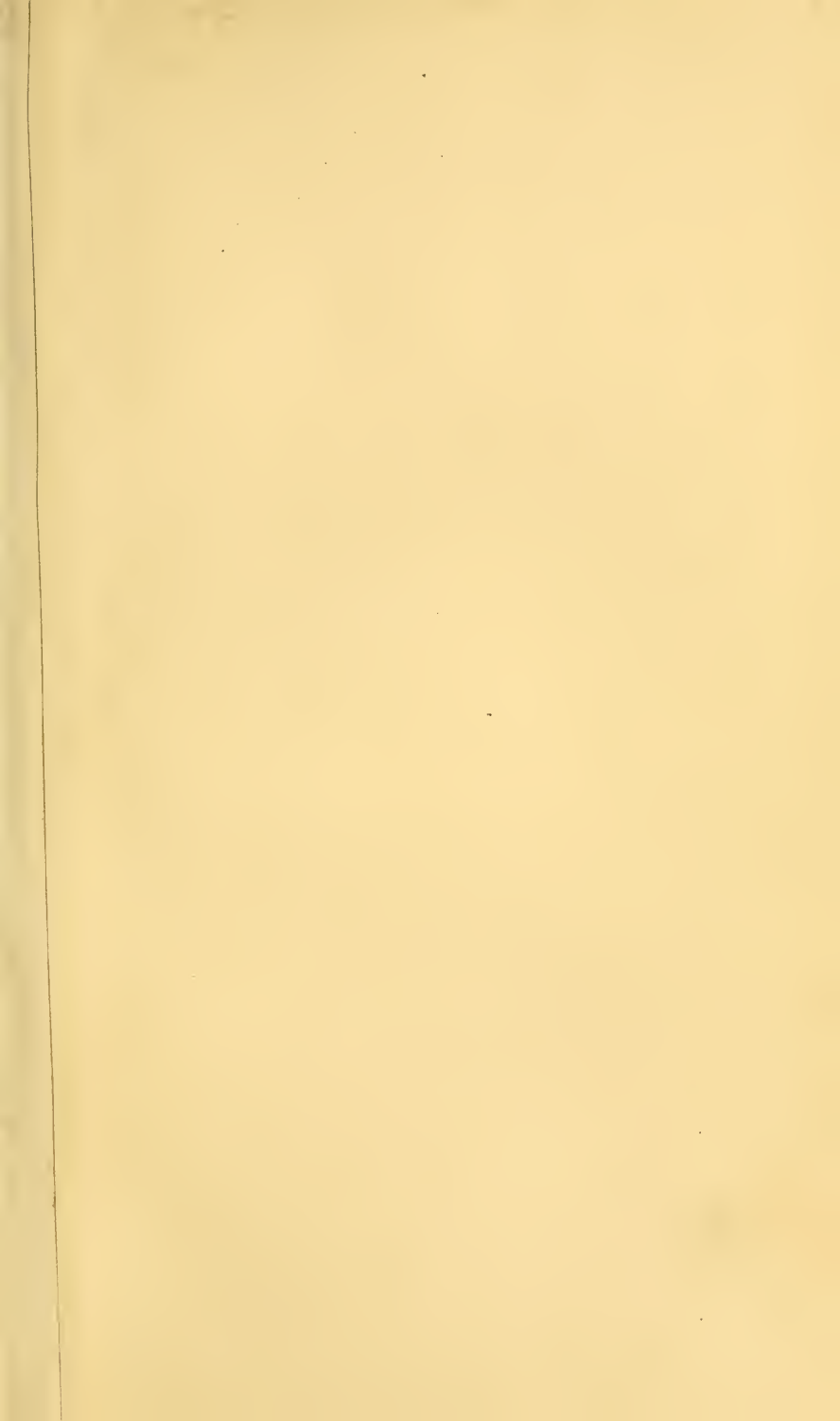
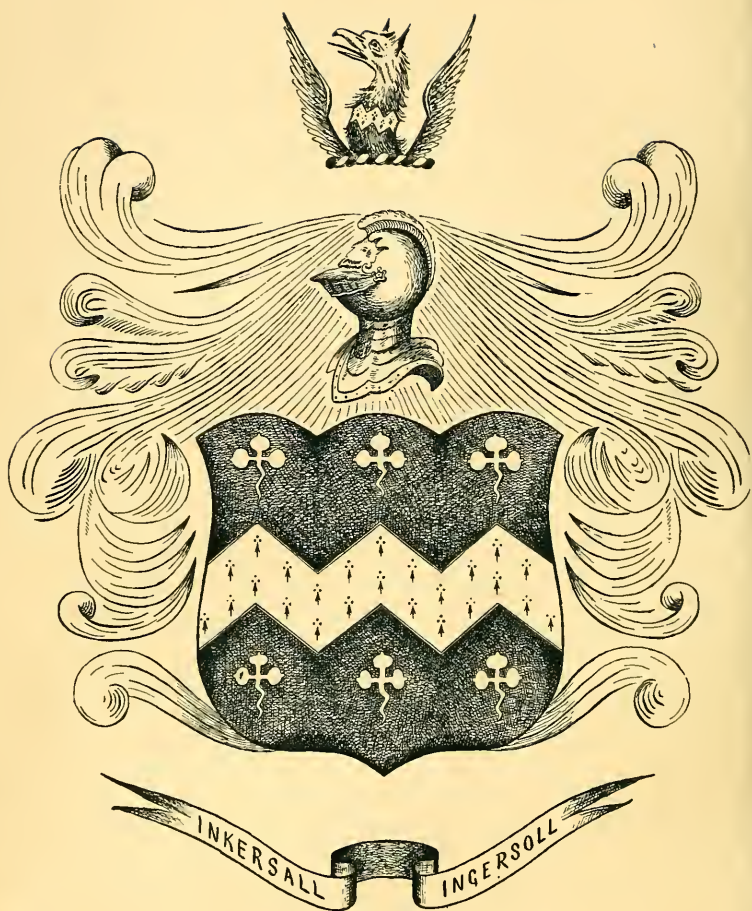


No. 4434.152







"Su. a fesse, dancettée, erm, betw six trefoils, slipped, or.
 Crest: A griffin's head, gu, gorged with a fesse, dancettée,
 erm, betw. two wings, displayed, or. "

THE INGERSOLLS OF HAMPSHIRE

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY FROM
THEIR SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA,
IN THE LINE OF

JOHN INGERSOLL,

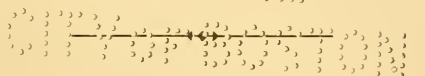
Of Westfield, Massachusetts.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC RECORDS BY

LIEUTENANT

CHARLES STEDMAN RIPLEY,

United States Army



BOSTON :
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS,
NO. 24 FRANKLIN STREET.
1893.

9773

B. H

May 2. 1894
L

WALTER K. WATKINS

COPIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

WALTER K. WATKINS, 18 SOMERSET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

WALTER K. WATKINS
BOSTON, MASS.
1893

To My Uncle,
WILLIAM EDWARD INGERSOLL,
Of Paris, France,

WHO HAS GIVEN ME MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT
DURING THE YEARS THAT I HAVE
BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECTING
THE DATA FOR THIS
WORK.

TO MY INGERSOLL ANCESTORS, THIS BOOK
IS MY MONUMENT.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Boston Public Library

PREFACE.

This work has been compiled with great care and after much study. I do not claim to have collected all that it may be possible to know of this branch of the Ingersoll family, but I unhesitatingly do say that in these pages will be found all that it has been possible for me to obtain. All records and papers relative to the subject that could be found among the various living members of the family have been placed in my possession. I have personally searched the records of various cities and towns, and the archives of the New England and other historical and genealogical societies. As a result of several years' work, I now place in the possession of my relatives and others who may be interested, a true genealogical history; and the facts herein stated may be relied upon as correct. It is possible, however, that unintentional errors may have crept into the work, and if such exist I would be much pleased to have them pointed out, that they may be corrected in some future edition. I am also desirous of gaining additional information relative to this branch of the family, and request that such, if it exists, be forwarded to me.

It is the custom generally, in compiling genealogical histories, to dwell and expatiate upon the virtues of the good, and to remain silent upon those ancestors who were not so perfect. In this work, however, nothing which has come to my notice has been suppressed. The good and the bad have been given an equal chance. Fortunately the good predominates, and, of the deeds of our Ingersoll ancestors,

as early Puritan settlers, as loyal British subjects in colonial times, and afterwards as honest American citizens, we have reason to be proud.

INKERSALL — INGERSOLL.

The surname *Ingersoll* was originally and properly written in England *Inkersall*, and became corrupted into *Ingersoll*, either just before or about the time of the settlement of the family in America.

Ann Ingersoll, of Westfield, Massachusetts, embroidered in 1758 what she believed to be the Ingersoll coat of arms. This same coat of arms for many years hung in the hall of Major Edward Ingersoll's house in Springfield, and is yet in possession of the family. Now it is quite evident that the lady who worked these arms inherited the designs from her immediate ancestors, otherwise she must have manufactured them to suit her taste. She had no other way of obtaining them. The last hypothesis is improbable, as she belonged to one of the most pious and aristocratic of the colonial families of New England.

I now find, from the English records, that the emblazonry on the old arms of Inkersall of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, England, is identical with that on the arms embroidered by Ann Ingersoll in 1758. This seems almost conclusive evidence that the Ingersoll arms were not invented, but that they were inherited through generations, and that Inkersall was the original surname of the family.

THE ARMS OF INKERSALL — INGERSOLL.

The arms were recorded (original manuscript C. 28) at the College of Arms in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They were then borne by Robert Inkersall, of

Weston, who inherited them from his father in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The record is as follows : —

“ Gu. a fesse, dancettée, erm, betw. six trefoils, slipped, or *Crest*: A griffin’s head gu. gorged with a fesse, dancettée, erm, betw. two wings, displayed, or.”

The visor of the helmet is *closed* and *faced to the right* (looking at the arms, it faces to the left), showing that the person who was originally given the right to bear the arms was an *esquire* or *gentleman*, and that he was *born in wedlock*.

In a pamphlet issued by Mr. O. R. and Mr. O. W. Ingersoll, in 1884, the statement is made that “the translation of the Latin motto on the coat of arms is ‘*Virtue lives but fame dies.*’” I can find no authority for this. There is no motto on record with the arms in England, and there it should be if it exists. There is no motto on the arms embroidered by Ann Ingersoll in 1758, but in the scroll where the motto would be found are the words “*By the name of Ingersoll.*”

HAMPSHIRE.

Our branch of the Ingersoll family may appropriately be called “The Ingersolls of Hampshire,” for within the original limits of Hampshire County they have mostly resided. John Ingersoll with others were the first settlers in this county, and from their settlement, which is the earliest record of the county, to the present day, — a period of two hundred and fifty years, — the name of Ingersoll appears most prominently. As, in the following pages, Hampshire County and those other counties which were subsequently set off from Hampshire are often mentioned, these facts will be of interest.

Hampshire County was incorporated May 7, 1662, taking the name from a county in the south of England. It was the first county in the western part of the State, and the largest of all. In 1761 a portion was set off to form Berkshire County, another portion in 1811 to form Franklin, and a third portion in 1812 to form Hampden.

THE QUESTION OF DATES.

THE "OLD STYLE" AND THE "NEW STYLE."

Many readers are puzzled when historians give in January, February, and March (up to the 25th), in the years prior to 1753, the year thus, 1748-9, 174⁸₉ or 1748⁹. When the date for a certain occurrence is so given, the first date, 1748, means the English date, the year beginning on the twenty-fifth day of March, and the second date, 1749, means the Gregorian date, the year beginning on the first day of January preceding. The former is called "old style" and the latter "new style."

A few words will explain this confusion in the calendar. The first Julian year commenced with the first day of January of the 46th year before the birth of Christ, at which the equinox fell on the twenty-fifth day of March. In 1582 the equinox had retrograded to the eleventh day of March, and Pope Gregory XIII. corrected the calendar by directing that ten days be suppressed. The true solar year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds, which reduced are 365.2422 days. Thus we see that 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days is too long for one year. The Gregorian year is 365.2425 days.

A Catholic having ordered a change because science had proven the incorrectness of the measure which had been used in the computation, Protestant England protested against the change, and continued to protest for 170 years.

In England, from the seventh to the twelfth century,

Christmas was reckoned as the beginning of the year, and after the twelfth century the beginning of the year was transferred to the twenty-fifth day of March for the double reason that this day was the date of the conception and had been the true vernal equinox at the inception of the Julian calendar.

In 1751 the Gregorian calendar was adopted by England, and it was declared that after the last day of December, 1751, the twenty-fifth day of March should no longer be accounted the beginning of the year, but that the year 1752 should begin on the first day of January, and so in each succeeding year, and that eleven days should be omitted. There was neither September 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, nor 13 in the year 1752 in any part of the world under the jurisdiction of England.

Thus, February 10, 1741 (old style), would be February 21, 1742 (new style).

In the following pages the dates are set down as they were originally written or as they appear on the records. All dates preceding the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by England are therefore "old style," and those following "new style." This must be borne in mind, otherwise certain events will seem to have occurred at an earlier date than could be possible. For instance, the will of Richard Ingersoll is dated "July 21, 1644," and "proved in Court upon oath, 2 Jan., 1644." At first this would seem impossible, but, remembering that the English year did not begin until the twenty-fifth day of March, it may be easily seen that, for the same year, January is the sixth month after July. These two dates, corrected for the Gregorian calendar, are August 1, 1644, and January 13, 1645, respectively.

CHARLES STEDMAN RIPLEY.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, January 1, 1893.

THE INGERSOLLS OF HAMPSHIRE.

I.

THE PURITAN SETTLERS.

In the year 1629, in the reign of Charles I., RICHARD INGERSOLL and his brother JOHN came from Bedfordshire, England, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. Richard, the elder brother, brought with him to the new continent his wife ANN and a family of two sons and four daughters. A third son was born in Salem about 1632.

Richard Ingersoll died in Salem in 1644, probably very soon after making his will, of which the following is a copy:—

WILL OF RICHARD INGERSOLL.

JULY 21, 1644.

I, Richard Ingersoll of Salem in the County of Essex in New England, being weake in boddy, but through God's mercy in perfect memorye doe make this my last will and testament as followeth, viz.

I give to Ann my wife all my estate of land, goods, & chattells whatsoever except as followeth, viz.

I give to George Ingersoll my son six acres lying in the great meadow.

I give to Nathaniel Ingersoll my youngest son a parcell of ground with a little frame thereon, which I bought of John P——, but if the said Nathaniel dy without issue of his boddy lawfully begotten, then the land aforesaid to be equally shared between John Ingersoll my son, & Richard Pettingell & William Haines, my sons-in-law.

I give to Bathsheba my youngest daughter two coves.

I give to my daughter Alice Walcott my house at town with 10 acres of upland and meadow after my wife's decease.

his
R x I
mark

Witness

TOWNSEND BISHOP.

I read this will to Richard Ingersoll & he acknowledged it to be his will.

JO. ENDICOTT.

Inventory taken 4 Oct. 1644.

Proved in Court upon oath 2 Jan. 1644-5.

ANN, the widow of Richard Ingersoll, married for a second husband John Knight of Newbury. He was the father of John Knight, Jr., who married Richard's youngest daughter Bathsheba. Ann was his second or third wife.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD INGERSOLL.

I. Lieutenant GEORGE INGERSOLL, Richard's eldest son, was born in England in 1618, and consequently was eleven years of age when he arrived in America. He is first heard of as one of the selectmen of Gloucester. Afterwards he removed to Falmouth, Maine (now known as Portland), and in 1658 was a representative from that town. His military talents and tastes procured for him the command of the military company raised in Falmouth for the defence of the colonists against the Indians. With this company he fought through the first Indian war and won much renown in his skirmishes and combats with the Indians. In 1683 and 85 he was a representative to the General Assembly. Before the second Indian war he returned to Salem where he died in 1694, leaving two sons, George and Samuel.

LETTER WRITTEN BY LIEUTENANT GEORGE INGERSOLL WHILE ENGAGED IN THE INDIAN WAR.

LEIF: AUGUR, —

Yesterday morning, being the 9th of September, was heard three Guns, and was seen a great smoke up in the River above Mr. Mackworth's: Whereupon I caused an alarme, but could not get the Souldiers together, by reason of which I was uncapable for that day to know the cause thereof, and what the issue might be; but this day, being the 10th of the said month, having strengthened myselfe, I went up with two fils, and when I came to the place, I found one house burnt downe, and six persons killed, and three of the same family could not be found. An old man and woman were halfe in, and halfe out of the house neer halfe burnt. Their owne son was shot through the body, and also his head dashed in pieces. This young man's wife was dead, her head skined, she was bigg with child, two children having their heads dashed in pieces, and lay by another with their bellys to the ground, and an oake planke laid upon their backs. While we were upon this discovery we saw a smoke, and heard two Guns about one mile or more above, in the same quarter. We judge there be a company of Indians, but how many we know not: therefore I would entreat Major

Pendleton and yourselfe to send me, each of you, a dowzen men. I shall then goe to see whether it be according as we thinke or noe. Pray post this away to Major Walden. Thus taking my leave, I subscribe myselfe,

Your loving friend,

LEIF: GEORGE INGERSOLL.

SEPT. 10, 1675.

II. JOHN INGERSOLL, Richard's second son, was born in England in 1623. He was a mariner, and was admitted a freeman at Salem, April 29, 1668. He married Judith Felton, and died in 1716.

Richard's four daughters, all of whom were born in England, were:—

III. ALICE, who married Josiah Walcott.

IV. JOANNA, who married Richard Pettingell in 1643.

V. SARAH, who married William Haines of Salem in 1644, and for a second husband, Joseph Houlton of Danvers.

VI. BATHSHEBA, who married John Knight, Jr., of Newbury in 1647.

VII. Deacon NATHANIEL INGERSOLL, Richard's youngest child, born in Salem in about 1632, was admitted a freeman at Salem, March 22, 1689. He married Hannah Collins.

The following is from the Danvers church records:—

“24 November, 1689, Sab: day.

Brother Nathaniel Ingersoll chosen by a generall vote of the Berethren to officiate in the place of a Deacon for a time.”

Deacon Nathaniel Ingersoll died in 1719.

JOHN INGERSOLL, Richard's younger brother, was born in England in 1615, and, therefore, was about fourteen years of age when he left England to come to America with his brother's family. For a time John lived with his brother Richard, at Salem, under whose protection he seems to have been. We next hear of him in Hartford, Connecticut, in which place he settled after his brother's death. In 1651 he married Dorothy Lord, daughter of Thomas Lord, one of the first settlers of Hartford. At the time of his marriage

he was thirty-six years old, and his wife Dorothy, about twenty-two.

The first two children by this marriage were born in Hartford.

I. *Hannah*, born in 1652.

II. *Dorothy*, born in 1654.

In 1655 John and his family removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, in which place another daughter was soon born.

III. *Margery*, born in January, 1656. (*Northampton Records*.)

In giving birth to Margery Mrs. John Ingersoll died, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom was but four years of age. Mrs. Ingersoll was but twenty-six years old at the time of her death.

On December 12, 1657, about one year after the death of Dorothy, John married again. The second wife was Abigail Bascom, daughter of Thomas Bascom, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, but who afterwards removed to Northampton.

The children by this marriage, four daughters, were all born in Northampton. (*Northampton Records*.)

IV. *Abigail*, born January 11, 1658.

V. *Sarah*, born October 30, 1660.

VI. *Abiah*, born August 24, 1663.

VII. *Hester*, born September 9, 1665.

In 1666 John removed with his family to Woronoco, which was the Indian name by which Westfield, Massachusetts, was then known. In April of the same year, and soon after his arrival at Woronoco, his wife Abigail died, leaving four more daughters for John to care for.

During the following year, 1667, he married a third wife. She was Mary Hunt, a daughter of John Hunt*, and a sister

* An extract from "Smith's Generall Historie" shows that a member of the Hunt family, possibly an ancestor of John Hunt, had visited New

of Jonathan Hunt of Northampton. The name of Mary Hunt's mother previous to her marriage was Mary Webster. She was a daughter of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, and the fifth governor of the Colony of Connecticut, chosen in 1656. He was from County Warwick, England, and settled in Hartford with his wife Agnes and several children in 1636. Noah Webster, LL. D., author of Webster's Dictionary, was born in Hartford, and was a descendant of Mary Hunt's grandfather.

It is recorded in the town book of Westfield that in the year 1666 land was granted to John Ingersoll and others, and that he settled there in that year. In 1679 he was one of the "Seven Pillars," or "Foundation Men," who united to form the church at Westfield.

By his wife Mary there were born in Westfield eight children, seven sons and one daughter, and their names and dates of birth may be found in the Town Records of Westfield.

- VIII. *Thomas*, born March 28, 1668.
- IX. *John*, born October 20, 1669.
- X. *Abel*, born November 11, 1671.
- XI. *Ebenezer*, born October 15, 1673.
- XII. *Joseph*, born October 16, 1675.
- XIII. *Mary*, born November 17, 1677.
- XIV. *Benjamin*, born November 15, 1679.
- XV. *Jonathan*, born May 10, 1681.

John Ingersoll died in Westfield, September 3, 1684 (*Westfield Records*), in the seventieth year of his age, and his grave may be found in the old Westfield cemetery. He

England previous to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Thomas Hunt was in company with Captain John Smith in his voyage to New England, in 1614, and was master of the ship that "stayed to fit herself for Spain with the dry fish." After Smith had gone, Hunt "betrayed four and twenty of those poor savages, and most dishonestly and inhumanly carried them to Malaga, and there for a little private gain sold those silly savages for rials of eight."

was the father of fifteen children. His widow, Mary, died in Westfield, August 18, 1690 (*Westfield Records*).

The land granted to John Ingersoll in Westfield, and on which he built his house, has always remained in possession of the Ingersoll family, and has always been known to the inhabitants of Westfield as "Ingersoll Place."

NOTE. — Throughout the work it will be observed that each succeeding generation includes only those children whose *names appear in italics* when their dates of birth are mentioned in the preceding generation.

II.

SECOND GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN INGERSOLL BY HIS FIRST WIFE,
DOROTHY LORD INGERSOLL.

I. HANNAH INGERSOLL, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1652 married Stephen Kelsey of Hartford, November 15, 1672. He was a son of William Kelsey, one of the first settlers of Hartford, and was born in 1647, and baptized November 7 of the same year. He died November 30, 1710, aged sixty-three.

Children by this marriage were : —

- I. Hannah, born 1675.
- II. Stephen, born September 20, 1677.
- III. John, born January 20, 1680.
- IV. Daniel, born September 14, 1682.
- V. William, born February 19, 1685.
- VI. James, born August 1, 1687.
- VII. Charles, born June 15, 1692. Died in Hartford July 1, 1777, aged eighty-five.

II. DOROTHY INGERSOLL, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1654, married Jacob Phelps of Westfield, Mass., May 2, 1672. He was born February 7, 1649, and died in Westfield October 6, 1689. He was a son of George Phelps of Windsor, Conn., afterwards of Westfield, Mass., and of Frances, his second wife, widow of Thomas Dewey.

Children by this marriage were all born in Westfield.

- I. Dorothy, born December 18, 1673. Died February 2, 1674.
- II. Dorothy, born May 10, 1675. Married Edward Kibbe of Enfield, Conn., November 13, 1693.
- III. Hannah, born November 26, 1677. Married John Kibbe of Enfield, Conn., August 18, 1698.
- IV. Israel, born April 3, 1681.
- V. Benjamin, born January 8, 1683.
- VI. Joseph, born August 5, 1686.
- VII. Jedediah, born December 7, 1688.

After the death of Jacob Phelps, Dorothy married a Mr. Root. There were no children by the second marriage.

III. MARGERY INGERSOLL, born in Northampton, Mass., in January, 1656, married Jacob Goffe of Wethersfield, Conn., December 5, 1679. He died October 21, 1697, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Children by this marriage were : —

- I. Jacob, born November 5, 1680. Died December 14, same year.
- II. Moses, born March 10, 1682. Died before 1708, when his father's estate was distributed, as he is not mentioned in the order of distribution.
- III. Mabel, born October 31, 1690. Married Daniel Andrus of Wethersfield, Conn., October 30, 1707. They had seven children.
- IV. Mary, born November 15, 1693. Married John Andrus of Wethersfield, Conn., June 26, 1712. He died June 16, 1740. They had two children.

After the death of Jacob Goffe, Margery married Jonathan Buck of Westfield, Mass. There were no children by the second marriage.

CHILDREN OF JOHN INGERSOLL BY HIS SECOND WIFE,
ABIGAIL BASCOM INGERSOLL.

IV. ABIGAIL INGERSOLL, born in Northampton, Mass., January 11, 1658, married Thomas Rix of Wethersfield, Conn. He died May 21, 1690. About 1696 she married Lieut. Joshua Wills of Windsor, Conn. She was his third wife. Lieut. Wills died January 6, 1721, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and his gravestone may be found in the old burying ground in East Windsor.

Abigail, the only child by the first marriage, married John Burt, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., in October, 1710. They had six children. Mrs. Burt died in childbirth, February 17, 1727. Mr. Burt married Mary Sikes, December 22, 1727. There were no children by the second marriage.

V. SARAH INGERSOLL was born in Northampton, Mass., October 30, 1660.

VI. ABIAH INGERSOLL, born in Northampton, Mass., August 24, 1663, married Jedediah Strong, Jr., of Northampton, January 1, 1688. Jedediah Strong resided in Northampton until about 1695 when he removed to Lebanon, Conn., and there continued to reside until his death, October 12, 1709. His widow, Abiah, died November 2, 1732, in the seventieth year of her age.

Seven children were born, the first three in Northampton and the four last in Lebanon.

- I. Azariah, born October 7, 1689, and died October 30, same year.
- II. Stephen, born November 24, 1690. Died in Lebanon, February 2, 1785. His widow died October 24, 1788, in her eighty-seventh year.
- III. David, born June 19, 1693, and died May 21, 1712.
- IV. Supply, born October 10, 1697.
- V. Jedediah, born January 15, 1700.
- VI. Ezra, born March 2, 1702. Married Abigail Caverly, January 12, 1731. Six children are recorded.
- VII. Freedom, born May 16, 1704. Married John Buel of Lebanon, May 19, 1726. Eight children are recorded.

VII. HESTER INGERSOLL, born in Northampton, Mass., September 9, 1665. Married William Gurley * of Northampton, in 1684. He died May 1, 1687.

There was one child by this marriage.

Samuel, born in Northampton May 6, 1686, settled in Coventry, Conn., but subsequently removed to Mansfield, Conn. Married Experience Rust, about 1712. Died February 23, 1760. "He was distinguished for his piety, and was eminently useful in the cause of religion and humanity."

* "William Gurley, the first of the name, was brought into New England from Scotland; as he said, — probably from Edinburgh. He was born in the year 1665, but left no record by which we are able to satisfy ourselves concerning his parents or relations. He was brought up in the family of the Rev. Mr. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton. He died at the age of twenty-two years, having been accidentally drowned in the Connecticut River (May 1, 1687), leaving an only child, a son, about one year old. He is reputed to have been truly pious, and a sincere follower of Jesus Christ." (*Manuscript relating to the Gurley Family.*)

The widow of William Gurley married, for a second husband, Benoni Jones, of Northampton, January 23, 1689, and soon afterwards went to live at Pascommuck, north end of Mount Tom, Northampton.

Four sons were born : —

- I. Jonathan, born January 4, 1695. Died in childhood.
- II. Benjamin, born 1696. Settled in Coventry, Conn. Nine children are recorded on the Coventry records.
- III. Ebenezer, born November 12, 1698. Killed May 13, 1704.
- IV. Jonathan, born March 3, 1703. Killed May 13, 1704.

On May 13, 1704, the French and Indians made a descent upon Pascommuck and killed Benoni Jones and his two youngest children. One was five years old, and the other a babe of fourteen months. Hester was captured and was taken to Canada as a prisoner. She was obliged, by her captors, to make the whole journey on foot, and suffered many hardships and was treated with much cruelty. She eventually died in Canada after enduring many tortures by the French priests in their vain endeavors to convert her from the Puritan faith to the Roman Catholic religion.

CHILDREN OF JOHN INGERSOLL BY HIS THIRD WIFE,
MARY HUNT INGERSOLL.

VIII. THOMAS INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., March 28, 1668. On the old town records of Westfield is the following entry : —

“ Thomas Ingersoll and Sarah Ashley was joined in marriage July 22d 1692.”

Robert Ashley, the settler, established himself, with his wife Mary, in Springfield, Mass., in 1639. David Ashley, the son of Robert and Mary, first resided in Springfield, but about 1673 removed to Westfield. His daughter Sarah was born in Westfield, September 19, 1673.

Five children were born in Westfield to Thomas Ingersoll by his wife Sarah (*Westfield Records*) : —

- I. *Thomas*, born November 27, 1692.
- II. *Moses*, born February 10, 1694.
- III. *Meriam*, born June 4, 1697.
- IV. *David*, born September 30, 1699.
- V. *Eleanor*, born March 12, 1704.

After the birth of Eleanor, his wife Sarah died, and for a second wife he married the widow of Hezekiah Dickinson, of Springfield. She was the daughter of Samuel Blakeman, of Stratford, Conn., and grand-daughter of the Rev. Adam Blakeman, the first minister of that town. There were no children by this marriage.

“Dec. 6th, 1707, Mr. Thomas Ingersoll of Westfield enters his intention of marriage with Abigail Dickinson of Springfield and ye publishment was posted the same day.

Thomas Ingersoll and Abigail Dickinson both of aforesaid were married January 21st, 1707½.” (*Springfield Records*.)

“Abigail Ingersoll ye wife of Thomas Ingersoll was sick and died March ye 30th 1719.” (*Springfield Records*.)

For a third wife he married Ruth Child of Watertown, Conn. No children were born.

“April 30th, 1720, Thomas Ingersoll of Springfield hath entered his intentions of marriage with Ruth Child of Watertown and ye publishment.

Thomas Ingersoll of Springfield and Ruth Child of Watertown were married May 17th, 1720.” (*Springfield Records*.)

Thomas Ingersoll died in Westfield, November 14, 1732, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and his widow, Ruth, died January 10, 1746½. (*Westfield Records*.)

IX. JOHN INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., October 20, 1669.

This entry may be found in the Westfield Records : —

“John Ingersoll and Isabell Brown was joined in marriage April 12th 1699.”

One child, Isabell, was born March 18, 1701. She married Samuel Merrick of Springfield, November 23, 1725.

John Ingersoll died May 18, 1750 (*Westfield Records*), in the eighty-first year of his age, and his widow, Isabell, died January 26, 1772 (*Westfield Records*), in the ninety-sixth year of her age. Her gravestone may be found in West Springfield, Mass.

X. ABEL INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., November 11, 1671, settled in Northampton, and there continued to reside until he died, June 18, 1745 (*Northampton Records*), in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was never married.

XI. EBENEZER INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., October 15, 1673, and died in Westfield, March 4, 1681. (*Westfield Records*.)

XII. JOSEPH INGERSOLL, born in Westfield, Mass., October 16, 1675, was killed in battle February 29, 1704, at Deerfield, Mass., during Queen Anne's War. He was unmarried.

The following is an extract from the record found in the town book of Hatfield : —

“ An account of the Desolation of Deerfield, the last day of February, 1704. — Four hundred of French and Indians, as is thought, assaulted the fort, took it, and killed and captured 162 of the inhabitants, and consumed most of their estates into flames.”

Among those who were killed in defending the fort was Joseph Ingersoll, and such fact is noted on the town record.

XIII. MARY INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., November 17, 1677, and died in Westfield, September 1, 1690, in the thirteenth year of her age. (*Westfield Records*.)

XIV. BENJAMIN INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., November 15, 1679, and was either killed in battle or died in service about 1704, during Queen Anne's War. He was not married.

XV. JONATHAN INGERSOLL, born in Westfield, Mass., May 10, 1681 ; settled in Milford, Conn., where he continued to reside until his death.

His wife, Sarah, died February 14, 1748, in the sixty-second year of her age (*gravestone*).

Mr. Jonathan Ingersoll died November 28, 1760, in the eightieth year of his age (*gravestone*).

By his wife Sarah, six children were born to him in Milford : —

- I. Jonathan, born in 1713. Graduated at Yale College, 1736. Was the minister of Ridgefield, Conn. Married Dorcas Moss, daughter of Rev. Joseph Moss of Derby, Conn., November 10, 1740. Died October 2, 1778. Mrs. Dorcas Ingersoll died September 29, 1811. Ten children are recorded.
- II. Sarah, born June 16, 1716. Died in childhood.
- III. Mary, born December 14, 1718. Died in early life.
- IV. David, born September 4, 1720. Married Mehitable Bryan, daughter of Richard Bryan, Jr., of Milford, Conn., and of Mehitable, his first wife, daughter of Samuel Clark, of the same town, about March 1740. She was born August 15, 1721. Mr. David Ingersoll died February 14, 1742, in the twenty-third year of his age (*gravestone*.) His widow, Mrs. Mehitable Ingersoll, died June 7, 1798, in the seventy-seventh year of her age (*gravestone*). An only child, David, was born December 11, 1740. Mr. and Mrs. David Ingersoll resided at Milford, Conn.
- V. Jared, born June 3, 1722, married Hannah Whiting of New Haven, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Joseph Whiting of New Haven, August 1, 1743. She was born February 21, 1712. Colonel Whiting was a son of Rev. John Whiting, fourth minister of Hartford, Conn., and of Phebe, his wife, daughter of Thomas Gregson of New Haven, and grandson of the Hon. William Whiting, one of the first settlers of Hartford. Two children are recorded, — James and Jared.*

Mr. Ingersoll was graduated at Yale College in 1742, and settled in New Haven as a lawyer. In 1757 he was appointed the agent for the Colony, in England, but, ac-

* Jared, the younger son, born October 24, 1749, graduated at Yale College in 1766, LL. D., and attained a high rank as a lawyer in Philadelphia. He was a member of Congress and of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. In 1812, he was the Federal candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. The office of Attorney-General of Pennsylvania he resigned in 1816. He died October 31, 1822, aged seventy-three. At the time of his death he was Judge of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania.

cepting the office of Distributor of Stamps in Connecticut, under the "Stamp Act," he lost his popularity. On August 24, 1765, the people of New Haven compelled him to resign. Not deeming this resignation explicit, a large company from the eastern part of Connecticut set out on a journey to New Haven. They met Mr. Ingersoll at Wethersfield, when they compelled him to again resign and cry out three times, "Liberty and Property." The next day 500 men escorted him to Hartford. About the year 1770 he was appointed Admiralty-Judge for the Middle District, and removed to Philadelphia, but, in consequence of the Revolution, he returned to New Haven, where he died, August 25, 1781.

- VI. Sarah, born in 1729, married John Whiting of New Haven, November 7, 1751. He was a brother of the wife of her brother Jared. She died July 24, 1769. Six children are recorded.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MANNER IN WHICH A STAMP OFFICER WAS OBLIGED TO RESIGN.

"Last Wednesday afternoon a large company of able-bodied men came to town (on horse-back) from the eastern part of this government, and informed those who were willing to join them, that they were on their way to New Haven to demand the stamp officer of the colony to resign his office; that a number of their associates had gone on the lower roads, and that they had all agreed to rendezvous at Brandford the next day (Thursday), and that they should tarry in town that night: they then dispersed to different parts of the town for lodging. In the evening advice was received that Mr. Ingersoll was on the road to this place, — that he would be in town next day, and that he intended to apply to the assembly for their protection; and it being conjectured that he might come to town in the night to shun the mob, (who he heard were on their way to pay him a visit), it was agreed that a watch should patrol the streets all night, to prevent his coming in unnoticed, but they made no discoveries. On Thursday morning, the whole body (including a considerable number from this town,) set off on the intended expedition, and in about an hour, met Mr. Ingersoll at the lower end of Wethersfield, and let him know their business. He at first refused to comply; but it was insisted upon that he should resign his office of stamp master, so disagreeable to his countrymen. After many proposals he delivered the resignation mentioned below, which he read himself in the hearing of the whole company. He was then desired to pronounce the words, Liberty and Property, three times, which he having done, the whole body gave three cheers. Mr. Ingersoll then went to a tavern, and dined with several of the company. After dinner, the company told Mr. Ingersoll, as he was bound to Hartford, they would escort him there, which they did to the number of 500 persons, on horse-

back. After they arrived in town, Mr. Ingersoll again read his resignation in public, when three huzzas were given, and the whole company immediately dispersed, without making the least disturbance." (*The Connecticut Courant, September 23, 1765, published in Hartford, Conn.*)

The following is a copy of Mr. Ingersoll's resignation : —

WETHERSFIELD, Sept. 19th, 1765.

I do hereby promise that I never will receive any stamp papers which may arrive from Europe, in consequence of any Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, nor officiate in any manner as Stamp Master, or distributor of stamps within the Colony of Connecticut, directly or indirectly. And I do hereby notify all the inhabitants of his majesty's Colony of Connecticut, (notwithstanding the said office or trust has been committed to me,) not to apply to me ever hereafter for any stamp papers, hereby declaring that I do decline said office, and execute these presents of my own free will and accord, without any equivocation, or mental reservation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

J. INGERSOLL.

III.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS INGERSOLL BY HIS WIFE,
SARAH ASHLEY INGERSOLL.

I. Esquire THOMAS INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., November 27, 1692, and there resided during the whole of his life. His residence, "Ingersoll Place," he inherited from his father. He was commissioned a magistrate for Hampshire by George I., was elected twelve times one of the selectmen for the town of Westfield, and was a representative for that district at the General Court at Boston.

The house of Esquire Thomas was very large. A portion of it was built by John Ingersoll the settler, but it was reconstructed and enlarged in 1700. It was so arranged that it could be used as a fort, or stronghold, against Indian attacks, and was so used many times during the early Indian wars. The property has always remained in possession of his descendants.

Greylock, that famous Indian chief and warrior, so noted for his savage cunning, his cruelty, and the great number of murders which he perpetrated, was killed by Esquire Thomas on the lands belonging to this estate. When shot he was endeavoring to surprise and scalp Mrs. Thomas Ingersoll as an act of retaliation against the esquire, who had been the means of thwarting him in some of his designs.

Thomas Ingersoll was married but once. His wife was Sarah Dewey of Westfield.

By his wife Sarah eight children were born to him. All were born at Ingersoll Place, and their names and dates of birth may be found on the Records of Westfield.

- I. *Jonathan*, born January 24, 1715.
- II. *Daniel*, born May 26, 1718.
- III. *Sarah*, born January 27, 1720.
- IV. *Miriam*, born November 4, 1723.
- V. *Margaret*, born February 1, 1727^s.
- VI. *John*, born February 26, 1731.
- VII. *Mary*, born November 16, 1733.
- VIII. *Ann*, born June 21, 1737.

Esquire Thomas Ingersoll died in Westfield, October 10, 1748 (*Westfield Records*), in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

The value of his estate, from the inventory taken October 28, 1748, amounted to £9,662 6s, which was a very large fortune in those days.

The following lines are cut on his gravestone, which stands in the old cemetery at Westfield: —

“ This stone stands but to tell
Where his dust lies,
Not what he was.
When Saints shall rise,
That day will show
The part they acted here below.”

II. MOSES INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., February 10, 1694. He resided for a time in Springfield, Mass., but removed to Great Barrington, Mass., about 1727. He was the proprietor of two and one-half rights, and owned the land on the west side of the highway, from the north end of Edward Manville's premises to the Sheldon land, a distance of ninety-four rods, and on the east side of the main street, from John Brewer's, northerly to the Miss Nancy Kellogg place, including Mount Peter and the meadow north of it. Mr. Ingersoll's residence was, apparently, where the brick house built by his son, Captain Peter Ingersoll, in 1766, and now owned by the Pope family, stands; but he afterwards had a dwelling on the east side of the street. He was the “inn-keeper” in this part of the town, a large land-holder, in comfortable circumstances, a prominent man among the settlers, and held the office of

Parish Treasurer. Mr. Ingersoll died in 1751. The distribution of his estate is dated July 31, 1751. His wife, Catharine, survived him, and died March 9, 1772.

There were three sons and five daughters.

- I. Thomas, born June 7, 1720. Died November 6, 1742.
- II. Eleanor, born November 11, 1722. Married Capt. Stephen Gunn in 1751. Died in 1772.
- III. Joanna, born February 1, 1725. Married Rev. Samuel Hopkins in 1748. Died August 31, 1793.
- IV. Lydia, born October 1, 1727. Married William Ingersoll in 1746, the son of her uncle David. She died June 2, 1804.
- V. Elizabeth, born October 9, 1729. Married Rev. Noah Wadhams, of New Preston, Conn., in 1758.
- VI. Peter, born May 11, 1733. Died in 1785.
- VII. David, born March 1, 1736. Died in early youth.
- VIII. Bathsheba. Married Rev. Daniel Sanford in 1757.

III. MERIAM INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., June 4, 1697.

IV. Captain DAVID INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., September 30, 1699. The first mention we find of David Ingersoll is as a trader at Springfield, at which place he remained until about 1732, when he removed to Brookfield. In about 1735 he removed to Great Barrington. In that year his house, on the road to Stockbridge, is mentioned in the records of the Upper Propriety, but it is not certain that he was then living there. He was one of the most enterprising men of Great Barrington, and, perhaps, exercised a wider influence than any of its inhabitants. His first appearance as a prominent man in the settlement is in 1739; and from that time on, for a period of fifteen years, his name is connected with most of its business interests. He became

NOTE.—Much information relative to Moses and David Ingersoll was obtained from Taylor's History of Great Barrington.

the owner of five rights in the Upper, as well as a large landholder in the Lower Township.

With an eye to business, Mr. Ingersoll, early in 1739, under a title of extremely doubtful validity, obtained possession of the water power, which of recent years has been occupied by the Berkshire Woolen Company, where he built a dam, erected a saw mill and grist mill, and also a forge and trip-hammer for the manufacture of bar iron. These works, which were on the east bank of the river, below the bridge, were soon completed, and in 1740, he made iron at his forge from ore obtained from the bed east of Lubben M. Pixley's. He had also a store and small stock of goods near by, and was, for the time, quite extensively engaged in business.

Mr. Ingersoll built his house in 1739, on the west side of the way in Water Street. This house, a low one and one-half story building, with a porch in front formed by a long sloping roof, stood directly in front of the site of the dwelling-house next north of the old Gorham Tavern, and partly within the present highway. It was taken down about 1828 by the late Charles W. Hopkins, Esq., who built the present house, standing nearly upon the site of the old one. Here Mr. Ingersoll resided for ten years, until 1749, when he sold the house to Deacon Timothy Hopkins, and removed to another part of the town.

Mr. Ingersoll was the first clerk of the Upper Propriety, chosen in 1741; one of the committee for building the meeting-house, and for providing a minister, and is reputed as having donated the land on which the meeting-house was erected. He was the first magistrate residing within the bounds of the parish, having been commissioned a Justice of the Peace September 8, 1749, — an office, at that time, of honor and trust, which conferred dignity and importance upon its incumbent, and entitled him to consideration and respect. He was the captain of the militia, and also a selectman of the town of Sheffield.

In his individual as well as his official capacity he became engaged in the interest of some of the tenants of Livingston's Manor — who were then presumed to live within the limits of Massachusetts — in their quarrels with their landlord, and in incurring the displeasure of Mr. Livingston who, in a letter to Lieutenant-Governor Delancey, denounced him as "that wicked varlet David Ingersoll."

Mr. Ingersoll was not permanently successful in his business enterprises, and in 1755, his mills and other property were taken on execution to satisfy the demands of creditors. At about the same time, August 15, 1755, in consequence of some irregularities in his transactions with the government, in his official capacity as selectman of Sheffield, tradition says in a matter of bounties on wolf scalps, David Ingersoll was, by order of the General Court, removed from the offices of Justice of the Peace and Captain of Militia, and thereafter disqualified from holding any office of honor or profit under the government. From this time his influence waned, and his name seldom appears in parish or town history. He afterwards, for a time, resided upon the farm, lately David Leavitt's, south of the village, which he owned in connection with a large tract of land to the southward; the whole, embracing some five hundred acres, was commonly known as "Ingersoll's Great Farm."

David Ingersoll was married twice. His first wife was Lydia Child, of Springfield, whom he married in Springfield, March 13, 1720-1. She is supposed to have died before his removal to Great Barrington. His second wife was Submit Horton, daughter of Thomas Horton, of Springfield, whom he married in Springfield, July 9, 1739. She died November 23, 1770. David Ingersoll died March 23, 1773, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

By the first marriage, there was one son, William, born in Springfield, April 1, 1724, and who became a prominent man of Great Barrington, and after 1769, an influential citizen of Lee, Mass. He married his cousin, Lydia Ingersoll, in 1746, and by her had seven sons and four daughters. He died August 10, 1815.

Inscription on gravestone in Lee:—

“Sacred to the memory of Wm. Ingersoll, Esq., who was one of the first settlers of this town, and one of the few who, in 1780, were formed into a church in this place. Satisfied with living, and rejoicing in hope and glory, he died Aug. 10, 1815, aged 91 years and 4 months, leaving behind him in this dying world, 149 descendants.”

His seven sons died in the order in which they were born. They had forty-four sons.

By the second marriage, there were born to David Ingersoll, by his wife Submit, six sons and two daughters:—

- I. Thomas Horton, born June 30, 1740.
- II. David, born September 26, 1742. Graduated from Yale College in 1761. Was a lawyer and magistrate of Great Barrington. In 1775 he was proscribed and banished as a Tory. He removed to England and married Frances R. Ryley, of England, in 1783.
- III. Deodat, born April 18, 1744.
- IV. Stephen, born September 17, 1745, and died July 1, 1755.
- V. Sarah, born January 24, 1747. Married Dr. Barnard, of Deerfield, Mass.
- VI. Louisa, born October 14, 1751. Married William Schemershorn.
- VII. Oliver, born December 10, 1752. Resided in Seekonk.
- VIII. Stephen, born July 24, 1755.

V. ELEANOR INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, March 12, 1704.

NOTE.—“Pompey, a Negro boy belonging to David Ingersoll, of Westfield, died November 6th day, 1737.” (*Westfield Records*.)

IV.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ESQUIRE THOMAS INGERSOLL BY HIS WIFE,
SARAH DEWEY INGERSOLL.

I. Captain JONATHAN INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., January 24, 1715. He was a captain in the "Hampshire Regiment," Colonial Troops. This regiment was raised in Hampshire County, to accompany the expedition of 1755 against Crown Point, commanded by Sir William Johnson. The command of the "Hampshire Regiment" was given to Colonel Ephraim Williams, the hero of Fort Massachusetts.

Captain Jonathan Ingersoll was killed at Lake George, September 8, 1755, in an engagement with the French and Indians, commanded by the Baron Dieskau. In this engagement the English loss was two hundred and sixteen killed and ninety-six wounded. The "Hampshire Regiment" suffered most severely of all, forty-six being killed and twenty-four wounded. The colonel and nine of his officers were among the killed. At the time of his death Captain Ingersoll was acting as major of the regiment, and, without doubt, would have received his commission as such had he lived. There are several regimental camp orders in existence which were issued previous to the engagement, and which are signed by Jonathan Ingersoll as major of the regiment.

In the old Town Records of Westfield may be found the following : —

"Jonathan Ingersoll and Eunice Moseley had their names entered with their Intentions of Marriage and publication thereof set up as the law directs October 28th day 1738."

"Jonathan Ingersoll and Eunice Moseley was joined in Marriage by John Ashley, Esq^r Nov. 15th 1738."

"Captain Jonathan Ingersoll died in Battle September 8th 1755 at Lake George."

Inscription on tombstone in the old cemetery at Westfield:—

“Capt. Jona. Ingersoll, who, being in the service of his country, was killed at Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755, in the 41st year of his age.”

There were eight children by his wife, Eunice Moseley:—

- I. Oliver, born January 15, 1738⁹, and died March 7, of same year.
- II. A son (unnamed), born December 7, 1739, and died same day.
- III. Oliver, born March 19, 1740¹. Married Abigail Marshall. Resided in Westfield and there died in 1787, in the forty-sixth year of his age. Ten children are recorded.
- IV. Thomas, born July 8, 1743. Died in infancy.
- V. Jared, born October 29, 1745. Was a captain of militia. Married Mrs. Col. Brown. Resided at Pittsfield, Mass., where he died at ninety-four years of age. Four children are recorded.
- VI. Sarah, born February 22, 1747⁸. Married Major Taylor.
- VII. Thomas, born March 24, 1750. Emigrated to Canada before the Revolutionary War. Settled the town of Ingersoll. Served as a major in the Colonial troops. Married three times: (1) Elizabeth Dewey, 1775; (2) Mrs. Mercy Smith, 1785; (3) Mrs. Sarah Backus, 1789. One child is recorded of the first marriage, and six of the third. His eldest son, Major Charles Ingersoll, was an officer in the British army during the War of 1812, and afterwards was a member of the Canadian Parliament.
- VIII. Jonathan, born November 7, 1754. Was a deacon in the church at Stockbridge, Mass. Married Eunice Pixley in 1780. Died December 28, 1840. Nine children are recorded.

II. DANIEL INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., May 26, 1718, and died in 1754 while serving with the Colonial troops at the beginning of the French and Indian War. He was unmarried.

III. SARAH INGERSOLL, born in Westfield, Mass., January 27, 1720, married Moses Root, May 31, 1741. She was married in Westfield by John Ashley, Esq. (*Westfield Records*.)

No children are recorded by this marriage.

Moses Root died in Westfield, October 7, 1744. (*Westfield Records.*)

Mrs. Sarah Root married Benjamin Agur, of Shrewsbury, November 15, 1748, and settled in that town. (*Westfield Records.*)

IV. MERIAM INGERSOLL, born in Westfield, Mass., November 4, 1723, married Charles Dixson, of Colchester, Conn., April 29, 1747. She was married in Westfield by the Rev. John Ballentine. (*Westfield Records.*)

A daughter, Eunice, was born August 30, 1747. (*Westfield Records.*)

V. MARGARET INGERSOLL, born in Westfield, Mass., February 1, 1727⁸, married Ezra Clap, October 13, 1743. She was married in Westfield by the Rev. John Ballentine. (*Westfield Records.*)

Captain Clap died October 25, 1768, and his widow, Mrs. Margaret Clap, died September 15, 1782. (*Westfield Records.*)

Six children are recorded on the Westfield Records.

- I. Molly, born July, 1745.
- II. Margaret, born August 10, 1747.
- III. Paul, born June 19, 1748, and died July 5, 1748.
- IV. Lydia, born July 23, 1757.
- V. Ezra, born May 24, 1760.
- VI. Charlotte, born January 10, 1763.

VI. Esquire JOHN INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., February 26, 1731. He was commissioned by George III. as the Chief Magistrate of Westfield. He served as one of the selectmen of the town a number of times between the years 1758 and 1785; was a representative at the General Court at Boston, and was a member of the body which framed the constitution of Massachusetts.

The following may be found on the records of Westfield:—

“John Ingersoll and Margaret Moseley had their names entered of their Intention of Marriage and publication thereof posted up as the law directs Aug. 22, 1752.”

"John Ingersoll and Margaret Moseley was married by the Rev. Mr. Ballentine Sept. 21, 1752."

John Moseley, the founder of the Moseley family in Massachusetts, came from Lancashire, England, in the year 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., where he died. A grey stone tablet, with brick foundation, still marks his last resting place in the old Dorchester grave-yard. His son, Joseph, removed to Windsor, and in 1666 settled in Westfield. Lieutenant Moseley, who served during King Philip's War, was a son of the latter. His brother, Joseph, was the father of Colonel David Moseley, who received from George II., in the year 1749, a commission as Magistrate for the County of Hampshire. Margaret Moseley, the wife of John Ingersoll, was a daughter of Colonel David Moseley. She was born November 15, 1730.

Nine children were born to John Ingersoll by his wife Margaret. All were born in Westfield, and their names and dates of birth may be found on the records of the town.

- I. *Margaret*, born April 14, 1753.
- II. *Molly*, born February 23, 1755.
- III. *Lucretia*, born August 21, 1757.
- IV. *Isabell*, born January 17, 1761.
- V. *Electa*, born February 13, 1765.
- VI. *Anna*, born September 8, 1767.
- VII. *John*, born August 12, 1769.
- VIII. *Charles*, born February 29, 1772.
- IX. *Cynthia*, born October 22, 1774.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Esquire Ingersoll found himself in a most embarrassing and trying position. He was one of the king's officials and, as the Chief Magistrate, held the highest position of honor, trust

NOTE. — *The Arms of Moseley* (originally *Maudesley*, then *Mosley*) of *Lancashire, England*: —

"Sa. a chev. betw. three mill-picks ar. quartered with or, a fesse, betw. three eagles, displayed sa.
Crest, an eagle displayed erm."

Motto: "Mos legem regit." *Custom rules the law.*

and dignity in the District of Westfield, and in accepting his commission as such, he had given his oath of allegiance to England and the king. The final result of the coming struggle was then uncertain and, though his personal interests were with the colonies, considering his trust and oath of office, he hesitated as to what course to pursue. Though an English official, he was American born and an American in heart. Westfield was his home and the home of his ancestors. What property he had was in Westfield, and to Westfield he was bound by every possible tie of blood and relationship. Loyalty meant that he should sever forever all connections with his native associations and place himself under British protection with doubtful prospects of gaining a living for himself and family. This was almost impossible, yet, bound by an oath which he respected, he could not take sides against the king. He therefore chose a course which seemed most in accord with his conscience and in keeping with his secret sympathies, which were with the rebels. He remained in Westfield, but he took no part either for or against England. To his trust as an official he remained loyal until the office which he held ceased to exist in consequence of the progress of the Revolution. His inactivity, however, led to suspicion, and he was denounced as a Tory.

On May 5, 1777, he was arrested by direction of the Committee of Safety and placed under a military guard. His trial followed and, as no material evidence was produced against him, he was, on general suspicion, due to his having held an office under the Crown, sentenced to the trivial punishment of confinement to his own premises.

VOTE OF THE "COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, INSPECTION AND
SAFETY FOR THE TOWN OF WESTFIELD."

MAY 10th 1777.

Voted that John Ingersoll Esq^r be confined to his house and home lot and the lot across the way; that he may not travel any further in the highway than the width of his home lot, excepting on Sabbath days from his own house to the Meeting House and back again; that

he may not converse with any persons called Tories at any time, and that he must observe these directions until further orders of the Committee on Penalty of Close Confinement.

DAVID MOSELEY, *Chairman*.

NOTIFICATION OF HAVING BEEN DRAFTED FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

WESTFIELD, May 15th 1777.

To JOHN INGERSOLL, Esq^r.

SIR,

In obedience to orders of April 30th, I have mustered my Company, and the Alarm List, and am obliged with the advice of the Selectmen and Committee of Correspondence to draft you to serve as one in the Continental Army as the Act directs.

DAVID MOSELEY, *Capt*.

RECEIPT FOR FINE PAID IN LIEU OF SERVICES.

WESTFIELD, May 17th 1777.

Received of John Ingersoll Esq^r ten pounds as his fine for not going into the Continental Army, being drafted for that purpose on the fifteenth day of May, agreeable to an Act of the General Court.

DAVID MOSELEY, *Capt*.

£10. 0. 0.

Whatever the trials and annoyances to which Mr. Ingersoll was subjected during the period of the Revolution by his most patriotic and zealous townspeople, his honesty and ability remained unassailed; and after the war he regained his popularity, as is evinced by his having been chosen a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

John Ingersoll died in Westfield, March 1, 1792, and his widow, Margaret, died May 27, 1799. (*Westfield Records*).

Before the Revolutionary War, Esquire John Ingersoll was one of the wealthiest citizens of Westfield. But the heavy expenses to which he was subjected during the long continuance of hostilities and the troublesome and embarrassing times which followed, taxed his resources to the utmost, and finally completely impoverished him. At the time of his death there was nothing for him to leave to his children except his example and his reputation for the strictest integrity.

The following is on the records of the Court of Probate and Insolvency, at Northampton, Mass. : —

“ On Oct. 2, 1792, Joseph Lyman and John Ingersoll (son) were appointed administrators of the estate of one, John Ingersoll, Esq., of Westfield, deceased. The estate of the said John Ingersoll was declared insolvent and commissioners were appointed to examine claims against the estate and a dividend of four shillings and five pence was paid on the pound.”

ESQUIRE INGERSOLL'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ARREST AND TRIAL.

A NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY OF THE TOWN OF WESTFIELD WITH JOHN INGERSOLL, ESQ., AND ELEVEN OTHER GENTLEMEN, VIZ: CAPTAIN JOHN BANCROFT, MR. JOHN BANCROFT, JUR., MR. JOHN ATWATER, MR. JOHN LEE, MR. JOHN LEE, JUR., MR. ROLAND PARKS, MR. BELDAD FOWLER, MR. BELDAD FOWLER, JUR., MR. WILLIAM ASHLEY, MR. ZADOK MARTINDALE AND MR. ABEL EAGER.

MAY 5TH, 1777. I being at the house of Mr. John Phelps in Westfield on a muster day about 6 of the clock in the afternoon, a sergeant with an armed guard with bayonets fixed took me into custody by virtue of a warrant signed by three captains, viz: David Moseley, John Kellogg and Daniel Sacket. I was ordered by the sergeant to march in the centre of his guard to Landlord Fowler's and was kept there under guard that night. The sergeant and one assistant went to my house and overhauled my papers without my consent. Nothing very material happened more on this day.

MAY 6TH, 1777. In the fore part of the day I was ordered before the committee and examined, but still continued under guard. In the evening I petitioned for the whole, and particularly for myself, for leave to go home on parol, or under bond, or with a guard, but was refused; and about 6 of the clock at night I was taken under guard to a dirty school house and there kept, without any provision being made, until next day.

MAY 7TH, 1777. About 3 of the clock in the afternoon I was taken back to Landlord Fowler's and there confined in a chamber with the other gentlemen with a sentry at the door. The examination of the others before the committee continued. I renewed my request to be allowed to go home on parol, but was refused. On this night the guard was doubled.

MAY 8TH, 1777. We continued under guard in the chamber at Landlord Fowler's. The committee sent for a Justice of the Peace and evidence was taken against us. We were not allowed to hear this evidence.

MAY 9TH, 1777. I was very unwell, and I requested leave to go home, as before, on parol, bond or guard, and was refused. But I obtained liberty to be removed, and was taken to Captain David Moseley's house

who was chairman of the committee. I was still under guard, but I obtained leave for my wife to come and see me, and also the doctor.

MAY 10TH, 1777. About 3 of the clock in the afternoon the guard was taken away, and about 5 of the clock I had my sentence sent me, which was to be confined to my home lot and not to speak to any persons called Tories.

In this manner we were tryed, judged and sentenced without being allowed to be heard or to hear the evidence given against us.

JOHN INGERSOLL.

VII. MARY INGERSOLL was born at Westfield, Mass., November 16, 1733.

“Elisha Parks and Mary Ingersoll both of Westfield had their names entered with their Intentions of Marriage and publication thereof set up as the law directs on December 21st 1750” (*Westfield Records*).

“Elisha Parks and Mary Ingersoll was married by the Rev. Mr. Balentine Jan^y 29th 1750” (*Westfield Records*).

Two sons are recorded on the records :

- I. Warham, born March 13, 1752.
- II. Roland, born December 11, 1756.

“Upon the first alarm sounded at Lexington, Westfield sent out a Company of seventy men commanded by Captain Warham Parks. Every man in the Company was a citizen of Westfield” (*History of the Connecticut Valley*).

Warham Parks became a Major in the Continental Army and afterwards a General Officer.

Mrs. Mary Parks died in 1823, ninety years of age.

VIII. ANN INGERSOLL, born in Westfield, Mass., June 21, 1737, married Colonel Sluman, of the British Army, while on a visit away from her home. He was stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

It was this Ann Ingersoll who embroidered the “Ingersoll Coat of Arms,” which for so many years was in the possession of Major Edward Ingersoll, of Springfield, and yet is in possession of the family.

V.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN INGERSOLL BY HIS WIFE,
MARGARET MOSELEY INGERSOLL.

I. MARGARET INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass.,
April 14, 1753.

II. MOLLY INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass.,
February 23, 1755.

III. LUCRETIA INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass.,
August 21, 1757.

IV. ISABELL INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass.,
January 17, 1761.

V. ELECTA INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., February 13, 1765. She never married, and died in Springfield, Mass., February 18, 1839, seventy-four years of age (*Springfield Records*). She was somewhat of an eccentric character and is credited with having been an opium eater, "but she was full of fun and as smart as a whip."*

VI. ANNA INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., September 8, 1767.

* Quoted from the sayings of her nephew, Major Edward Ingersoll.

NOTE. — Of these six daughters I have been unable to ascertain what became of five of them. Family manuscripts, town records, old newspapers and genealogies of other families have been searched in vain. Their names and dates of birth appear in the old record book of Westfield, but never again are they mentioned. They were the aunts of my grandfather, the late Major Edward Ingersoll, yet he could give no account of them. He was of the opinion that they died in infancy, or at least before he was born. If any of them married, it was probably while the Revolutionary War was in progress, or immediately after. During this period all was in confusion in Westfield, and the records were very poorly kept and at times discontinued entirely. I am inclined to believe that Margaret, the eldest daughter, married first a Mr. Granger and, after his death, Mr. Zenas Noble of Washington. I base this supposition upon the following certificate of marriage which was found among her father's personal papers: —

"This may certify that the Intention of Marriage between Mr. Zenas Noble, of Washington, and Mrs. Margaret Granger, of Westfield, hath been published in the manner the Law directs; and their names entered with me fourteen Days previous to the Date.

WESTFIELD, Oct. 24th, 1791.

Att^y.

P. WHITNEY, *Town-Clerk.*"

I can find no other Margaret (unaccounted for) on the Westfield Records whose date of birth would be consistent with the above date of marriage.

C. S. R.

VII. JOHN INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., August 12, 1769. He received his collegiate education at Yale College, graduating in 1790. He began the study of the law in Westfield, and subsequently continued it in the office of the Hon. Caleb Strong, of Northampton, Mass., where he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in 1797.

“ Hampshire, ss, Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

At the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts begun and holden at Northampton within and for the County of Hampshire on the fourth Tuesday of September, A. D. 1797 —

I certify that Mr. John Ingersoll was admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Judicial Court at the above Term.

A true Extract from the Record.

Att^y

JN. TUCKER, *Clk. of Sup. Jud. Court.*”

He commenced practice in his native town of Westfield, where, as early as the year 1800, he was successfully established. He also held the commission of a Justice of the Peace.

He married in Northampton, July 1, 1800, Miss Elizabeth Martin, of English Harbor, Island of Antigua, West Indies.

On the Town Records of Northampton, in “ A list of Marriages returned by the Rev^d Solomon Williams,” appears the following : —

“ John Ingersoll of Westfield and Elizabeth Martin, July 1, 1800.”

Seven children were born by this marriage, the dates of birth of the first six appearing on the Westfield Records, and that of the seventh on the Springfield Records : —

- I. *Margaret*, born May 16, 1801.
- II. *Elizabeth*, born June 12, 1803.
- III. *Jane*, born October 28, 1805.
- IV. *Mary*, born April 26, 1808.
- V. *John*, born August 13, 1810.
- VI. *Edward*, born December 18, 1812.
- VII. *Martha Ann*, born March 15, 1815.

Upon the organization of the County of Hampden, in 1812, John Ingersoll was appointed *Clerk of the Courts for the County*, but continued to reside in Westfield until November, 1814, when he removed with his family to Springfield, and there continued to reside until his death, which occurred December 26, 1840. (*Springfield Records*.)

He held the office to which he was appointed until his decease, — a period of about twenty-nine years, — which is ample evidence that he was a faithful and able official. He was referred to generally by the townspeople, in a spirit of kind familiarity, as “Honest John,” an epithet which serves to show for what qualities he was so highly esteemed.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

“*John Ingersoll, Esq.*, died at his residence in this town, on Saturday last, in the 72d year of his age. Since the organization of this County, a period of twenty-eight or nine years, he has held the office of Clerk of the Courts for the County, the duties of which he has faithfully and promptly discharged. He was universally respected by the members of the bar, and his absence from the post which for so many years he has honorably occupied, will be by them seriously felt. In his social and private relations he was, we believe, what a good citizen, a friend and father should be, and by his virtues endeared himself to a large circle of friends by whom his loss will be felt, his memory cherished.” — *Springfield Weekly Republican*.

ELIZABETH MARTIN was born at English Harbor, Island of Antigua, November 17, 1779, and was the only child of John Martin, an Englishman, who held a civil office (Collector of the Port) on the island under the British government. Her mother was a Creole, whose maiden name was Hester Stephens. Elizabeth was baptized in the church belonging to the Parish of St. Paul, Antigua, and was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland. Her father was a man of means, and belonged to an English family of distinction. He was a younger son, and was a relative of a former governor of the island, whose name also was Martin. Elizabeth, previous to her visit to the United States, had made the trip from Antigua to England and return several times. When in England, she resided with her Aunt Mary Copeland (her

father's sister), and her education at Edinburgh was conducted under the direction of this lady. Francis Copeland (her Aunt Mary's husband) was an official in the Stamp Office in London. The Copelands resided on Bloomsbury Square, Mary-le-Bone District, London.

When Elizabeth Martin arrived in New England, she was attended by a maid (slave) who had accompanied her from Antigua, and a man and his wife, whom her father had sent along with her, sufficiently supplied with funds to defray all expenses. These people proved unfaithful to their trust, for they disappeared, carrying all the money and valuables with them, and were never heard of again. It was in Hartford that Elizabeth was left without means, but friends in Northampton invited her to visit them until she heard from Antigua or England. In those days communication between these places and the United States was much more difficult than at present, and she remained in Northampton some months. It was during this time that she met and married John Ingersoll,—the promising young lawyer. At the time of her marriage she was twenty years of age.

“Early in 1798, the ships ‘Hope’ (Capt. E. Clark) and ‘Sally’ (Capt. Jno. L. Boswell) were respectively fitted with an armament of 15 and 12 guns for the purpose of protecting themselves and others.” (*Records of Merchant Shipping; Hist. of Norwich, Conn.*)

These two vessels proceeded to the West India Islands and arrangements were there made for them to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to the United States.

“A fleet of thirty American vessels left the islands under convoy of the ‘Hope’ and ‘Sally.’” (*Records of Merchant Shipping of Norwich and New London.*)

“Thirty vessels under escort of the ‘Hope,’ 15 guns, and the ‘Sally,’ 12 guns, arrived October 17th, 1798.” (*Records of Merchant Shipping of Norwich and New London.*)

Elizabeth Martin was a passenger from the Island of Antigua on board one of these thirty vessels.

Captain John L. Boswell, of Norwich, commanded the “Sally.” In after years his daughter Sarah married John Ingersoll, Jr., the eldest son of Elizabeth Martin.

Many passengers arrived on board the ships of this convoy. Yellow fever was raging in the West India Islands, and all who could leave their

posts, and could afford it, embraced this opportunity and escaped to the United States. John Martin, Elizabeth's father, was the port officer at English Harbor, Antigua, and was obliged to remain. His daughter, however, he sent to the United States that she might escape the scourge. It was the nearest place of refuge, and the sailing of the convoy offered the opportunity. She was provided with sufficient means and was entrusted to the care of persons believed to be honest and reliable. Her mother was dead. Her father probably died soon after the sailing of the vessel on which she was a passenger, as the fever almost depopulated the island. A few cases of yellow fever appeared in New London at this time, having been brought by the shipping.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ingersoll died in Springfield, Mass., January 31, 1868, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. (*Springfield Records*.) At the time of her death she was residing with her son, Edward, at his house on the armory grounds.

VIII. Captain CHARLES INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., February 29, 1772. Captain Ingersoll followed the sea from his early youth, and became a hipmaster in the service of the merchant marine. He married Mrs. Clarissa Ingersoll, August 27, 1798, and began housekeeping at the residence of his brother, Mr. John Ingersoll, in Westfield, September 24, 1799. It was not until the following year that Mr. John Ingersoll was married. Captain Charles Ingersoll died in Westfield, Mass., May 29, 1808.

Mrs. Clarissa Ingersoll was the widow of Stephen Ingersoll, who was a son of Oliver Ingersoll and grandson of Captain Jonathan Ingersoll (killed at Lake George). She was born December 8, 1772, and was a daughter of James Taylor and granddaughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor, who came from Lancashire, England, and settled in Westfield. She married for a third husband Timothy Holton in 1812, and died August 5, 1818.

Children of Captain Charles Ingersoll by his wife Clarissa : —

- I. Lucy, born March 28, 1799. Married, in 1817, Capt. Jedediah Perkins, of Norwich, Conn. Nine children were born: (1) Clarissa Ingersoll, born November 30, 1818; (2) John, born April 3, 1820; (3) Harriet, born August

7, 1821; (4) Charlotte Whiting, born October 6, 1824; (5) Edward Thomas, born December 27, 1826; (6) Lucy Ingersoll, born February 6, 1829; (7) William Henry, born January 28, 1832; (8) Mary Ann Dickinson, born September 25, 1834; (9) Abby Elizabeth, born July 1, 1837. Mrs. Lucy Perkins died December 10, 1859.

II. Clarissa, born July 2, 1803. Died May 16, 1804.

III. Charles John James, born May 1, 1806. Married, October 4, 1831, Elizabeth Hubbard Leavitt. Two children were born: (1) Eliza Leavitt, born August 7, 1832; (2) Charles Thomas, born September 10, 1840. Deacon Charles John James Ingersoll died October 10, 1863, and his widow May 30, 1867.

IV. Thomas, born July 26, 1807. Married Sarah Walker, February 7, 1833. Resided in Westfield, N. Y., where six children were born: (1) Lucy, born February 15, 1834; (2) Julia Allis, born August 9, 1835; (3) Orton, born December 13, 1836; (4) Chalmers, born October 29, 1838; (5) Clementine, born March 29, 1840; (6) Walker, born June 3, 1842. Mr. Thomas Ingersoll died April 20, 1851, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

DEACON INGERSOLL.

(*From the Greenfield Gazette and Courier.*)

"It is with feelings of sadness that we are called upon to announce in to-day's paper the death of Deacon Charles J. J. Ingersoll, who died 20 minutes past 2 A. M., Saturday. He has been so long and intimately connected with the press in this county that we deem a brief history of his connection with it of especial interest to our readers and his numerous friends. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Hon. Ansel Phelps, with whom he continued as an apprentice at the printing business five years, in the office of the *Greenfield Gazette*. From about 1830 to 1834, he was associated with Colonel Phelps as partner in publishing the paper. In 1836 he purchased and published the *Franklin Mercury*, which he published for a year or two, when it was united with the *Gazette*, and Mr. Ingersoll again associated himself with Colonel Phelps as publisher of the *Gazette and Mercury*, in which connection he continued until July, 1841, when he removed to Westfield, New York, and established a paper there called the *Westfield Messenger*. In 1847 he returned to Greenfield again, and associated himself with Colonel Phelps in the publication of the *Gazette and Courier*. In 1848 he dissolved his connection with Colonel Phelps and established the *American Republic*, which he published until July, 1856. He was afterwards engaged for a few months in editing a Republican paper at Rockville, Conn. In 1857 he was appointed Register of Insolvency for this county (Franklin), and upon the union of the

Insolvency and Probate Courts, in 1858, was appointed Register of both, and at the subsequent election he was elected to the office by the people, which he held up to the day of his death. For the past six years he has, in addition to his other duties, assisted in editing the *Gazette and Courier*. As an editor, his articles were always well written and pointed. There was no mistaking his meaning. His views on public questions were sound, and he had always in view the good of his country, his fellow-men and sound morals. As a Register of Probate, he made one of the best officers the county ever had, — faithful and punctual in the discharge of the duties of his office, and kind and courteous to all with whom he came in contact. As a citizen, the town has met with a loss not easily filled. He was a consistent and active Christian, whose light shone so that all could see it, and the church of which he has been an officer for twenty-two years has met with an irreparable loss. He dies, lamented by all, and will long be remembered for his many virtues."

(From the Westfield Republican, Westfield, N. Y.)

"We are pained to record the death of our former townsman, Deacon Charles J. J. Ingersoll, who died in Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863, aged fifty-seven.

"But few men have died leaving a better record of life and as many genuine friends as Mr. Ingersoll. He was born in Westfield, Mass., May 1, 1806. His father died when he was but two years old, and his mother died some six years after. He was left penniless, yet by industry and strict integrity of character, he battled his way alone and rose to honor and usefulness in life. Wherever he lived, by his kindness and gentlemanly Christian conduct, he gained the respect of all.

"For about six years he was the editor and publisher of the *Westfield Messenger* (Westfield, N. Y.), and did credit to himself as an editor and printer. He was also an elder in the Presbyterian Church in this place, and superintendent of the Sabbath school, and his counsels and instructions were much respected. He was a good scholar and possessed a well-disciplined mind.

"Mr. Ingersoll was naturally social and companionable in his relations with men, and ever ready, without obtrusion, to make himself useful. His numerous friends in this place and in the county will mourn his death, but they can truly say, *a good man and a Christian has fallen.*"

MRS. ELIZABETH HUBBARD INGERSOLL.

(From the Greenfield Gazette and Courier.)

"Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard Ingersoll, whose death we announced last week, deserves a fuller notice than we were able to give in our last paper. She was the youngest daughter of the late Judge Jonathan Leavitt. Her mother was Amelia Stiles, daughter of a former president of Yale College. She was born March 7, 1807, and dedicated to God by baptism in early infancy. Her parents were among the founders of the Congregational

Church of this village. They are remembered by the aged here as devoted Christians, and trained up their children with strict Christian fidelity. At the age of ten years, Mrs. Ingersoll, under parental instruction, entertained a hope in Christ and expressed a strong anxiety to unite with the Church, but from her youth her parents deemed it prudent for her to defer making a *public* profession, but she continued to manifest her strong desire to unite with the Church and publicly to own Christ before men and enjoy the privilege of commemorating his dying love, and at the age of twelve, in 1819, she united with the Church. Her subsequent life has demonstrated to all who knew her, the *now* generally conceded fact that children may be soundly converted to God. She was married to Charles J. J. Ingersoll, printer of Greenfield, a member of the Congregational Church in this village, Oct. 4, 1831. Mr. Ingersoll was subsequently elected a Deacon of the Church, August, 1835. Their two children, Mrs. Eliza Stone of this village, and Dr. Charles T. Ingersoll, of Waterloo, Iowa, survive the parents. Deacon Ingersoll removed to Westfield, N. Y., about 1842, where he established and published the *Westfield Messenger*, and where he was elected an Elder of the Presbyterian Church of that village. Deacon Ingersoll and wife were there esteemed among the most devoted and useful members of that church, and are most affectionately remembered at Westfield. In 1847, Deacon Ingersoll sold his printing office and paper in Westfield, N. Y., and returned to this village and resumed the publication of the *Gazette and Courier*. Deacon Ingersoll died here Oct. 10, 1863, aged fifty-seven. She died May 30, 1867, aged sixty, in the house where she was born. At this time probably there are not over six members of the Congregational Church of this village senior to Mrs. Ingersoll in date of membership. Her life and triumphant death are known in this community."

IX. CYNTHIA INGERSOLL, the youngest child of John and Margaret Moseley Ingersoll, was born in Westfield, Mass., October 22, 1774, and died June 24, 1776, in her second year. (*Westfield Records*.)

VI.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN INGERSOLL BY HIS WIFE,
ELIZABETH MARTIN INGERSOLL.

I. MARGARET INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., May 16, 1801, and died in Springfield, Mass., May 11, 1819, within five days of her eighteenth birthday. She was unmarried.

II. ELIZABETH INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., June 12, 1803, and married William Dwight Ripley*, of Norwich, Conn. He was born September 2, 1799. The following is from the records of the city of Springfield: —

“The intention of marriage between W^m D. Ripley, of Norwich, Conn., and Miss Elizabeth Ingersoll of this town are entered this 8th day of April, 1822, notification posted 14th inst.”

“W^m D. Ripley and Elizabeth Ingersoll were married May 16, 1822. Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood.”

When Mr. Ripley came to Springfield to claim his bride and to conduct her to the home in Norwich over which she was to preside, he came with a coach and four, and, symbolic of the occasion, the horses were all of the purest white. This bridal equipage, with its luxurious fittings and accompanying servants, eclipsed anything of like character ever before seen in the town, and its remembrance has been preserved to the generation now living. It will be remembered that at the date of this marriage railroads were not in existence.

Six children were born by this marriage.

I. John Ingersoll, born September 14, 1823, and died August 27, 1826.

II. William Coit, born April 27, 1825, and died January 9, 1827.

III. John Ingersoll, born March 8, 1823, and died in Jacksonville, Fla., January 27, 1856. He was unmarried.

* Mr. William Dwight Ripley was a brother of James Leonard Ripley, of Norwich, Conn., and consequently the uncle of Mr. C. P. H. Ripley, who married Harriet Jencks Ingersoll, a niece of Elizabeth Ingersoll. See Seventh Generation.

- IV. William Coit, born July 14, 1830, and died August 1, 1831.
- V. Mary Dickinson, born July 23, 1833. Married, July 1, 1863, James Humphrey, of Peoria, Ill. Children: (1) Maria Antoinette, born July 11, 1864; (2) Elizabeth Ripley, born May 8, 1867; (3) James, born June 18, 1871.
- VI. Elizabeth Parks, born April 26, 1838.

(From the Norwich Advocate and Examiner.)

"Died, Jan. 27, at Jacksonville, Florida, in the 28th year of his age, John Ingersoll Ripley, formerly of this city.

"The following is from an intimate friend of the deceased:—

"SAVANNAH, Jan. 29, 1856.

DEAR EXAMINER,—Doubtless the painful and startling intelligence of the sudden and unexpected demise of John Ingersoll Ripley at Jacksonville, Florida, on Sabbath morning last has, ere this, reached you and cast a gloom over the many who knew him.

"He left us about three weeks since, that he might more rapidly regain his health which had been somewhat enfeebled by a slight sickness; but God's ways not being as our ways, he, instead of being returned unto us, has been translated to the skies, where sickness, sorrow and death are swallowed up, 'mid the ineffable glory of God.

"As you, together with many of your readers, well knew, he was a devotedly pious young man of an exemplary Christian character,—a Christ-like humility,—a heavenly sincerity, and, indeed, rich in all the priceless virtues which alone make man an ornament to the religion of Christ.

"Possessing such a character, living such a life, who was better fitted to die the death of the righteous; who could say with a better assurance than he said, when conscious that the bridegroom had come, 'If the Lord desires me I am ready to go'? Where then, I would ask, oh! death, is thy sting, and oh! grave, is thy victory, to the man who lives and dies in Christ? Such was his last state,—for just as the morning sun was spreading its golden sheet o'er the sable garb of night, he wrapped himself up in the shining folds of a Saviour's love, and, without a fear, without a shudder, wended his way through the dark valley and shadow of death, rendered brilliant by the translucent brightness of the Son of Righteousness. What a befitting time to die,—the holy day, the glorious morn, the matchless hour,—the chosen moment that Christ himself sundered the bonds of the tomb and unpinioned his plumes, rose in sublime, triumphant splendor to the bosom of his Father, did our brother shake off the shackles of clay, and mounting on the broad wings of a Saviour's love, then hovering around his dying couch, he mounted and soared until overwhelmed 'mid the ineffable glories of Heaven.

J. F. C."

Mrs. William Dwight Ripley died in Norwich, Conn., April 28, 1856, about three months after the death of her son.

OBITUARY.

“RIPLEY. — At Norwich, Conn., Mrs. Elizabeth Ripley, aged 52, a lady whose character presented the most symmetrical union of the moral and mental elements.

“In all the vicissitudes of her pilgrimage, whether prosperous or adverse, she has with unfaltering faith and constancy adorned her profession. Her piety was not of the spasmodic type, but a gentle light which cheered the circle in which she moved, and shone brighter and brighter till it has culminated in perfect day. Forgetful of herself, even when under the pressure of personal adversities and trials, it was her assiduous endeavor to contribute to the comfort of those around her. The afflicted, especially, were sure to find in her an angel of sympathetic ministrations. Many a cup of bitterness and sorrow her Heavenly Father saw fit to put in her hand, which she ever received with unrepining trust. For a long time she has been, in a quiet, gentle manner, setting her house in order for the anticipated coming of death. And when the crisis was announced, she met it with a calm and comforting assurance of her Saviour’s presence.”

For a second wife, William Dwight Ripley married Emily Bullock, of Royalston, Mass., December 14, 1859.

III. JANE INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., October 28, 1805, and died in Springfield, Mass., February 19, 1876, in the seventy-first year of her age. She never married, and during the latter portion of her life resided with her brother, Major Edward Ingersoll, who was stationed at the National Armory at Springfield.

Miss Ingersoll was a woman of great literary ability, and was well versed in the sciences. As a teacher, she was most successful, and in following that occupation the greater portion of her life was passed. She taught successively in young ladies’ schools at Gorham, N. H., Courtland, N. Y., and Belmont, Va. In the latter school, of which Margaret Mercer was the principal and proprietress, the daughters of many of the most distinguished families of the South were educated. Later in life she became the principal of a young ladies’ boarding school in Norwich, Conn., and afterwards of one in Springfield, Mass. Her last services as a teacher were rendered to Charles Stedman Ripley, the eldest grandson of her brother, Major Edward Ingersoll. She was then

in her seventieth year, but in full possession of her mental powers, and it was mainly due to her exertions and instructions that her grand-nephew was enabled to pass a most severe examination and enter the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

At her death, the following resolutions were passed by the "Women's Christian Association," of which she was an active member : —

Resolved, That in the death of our sister, Miss Jane Ingersoll, the "Women's Christian Association" have sustained a loss we deeply feel.

Her cheerful presence at our weekly meetings, the labor of her hands, and the prayers pledged and so earnestly offered for success in our work, will ever be remembered and gratefully appreciated.

When her "race" was run, and the victory almost gained, the deep solicitude expressed revealed to us the absorbing interest she felt in our work.

Resolved, That in view of the work before us, self-denying or pleasurable as it may be, and the brief time allotted us to obey the command of our Saviour, we will double our diligence and go forward cheerfully, trusting now for promised grace and for support and resignation when labor must be exchanged for suffering and farewells.

Resolved, That to the brother and relatives we extend our sincere sympathy and most earnest prayer that God would sanctify to them this bereavement, and fully prepare them, when done with life's duties on earth, to join her in the abode of the blessed.

IV. MARY INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., April 26, 1808. She married Worthington Hooker, M. D., of Norwich, Conn., September 29, 1830. Married by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood at Springfield, Mass. Four children were born : —

John Worthington, born in 1832. Graduated from the Yale Medical School. Never married. Died in New Haven, Conn., January 25, 1863.

There was a daughter, Elizabeth, who died in childhood, and two other children who died in infancy.

Mrs. Hooker died in Norwich, Conn., January 11, 1853, in the forty-fifth year of her age. Shortly before her death

NOTE. — The records at Norwich and New Haven have been searched in vain. Further information relative to the Hooker family I have been unable to obtain.

C. S. R.

Dr. and Mrs. Hooker had removed to New Haven, where Dr. Hooker had entered upon his duties as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in Yale College. At the time of her decease she was in Norwich upon a visit to her friends. Dr. Hooker and his family resided in Norwich previous to his appointment to the Professorship at Yale College. Dr. Hooker was the author of a number of scientific text-books, which, at the time of publication were extensively adopted by schools and colleges.

Worthington Hooker, M. D., died in New Haven, Conn., November 6, 1867.

OBITUARY.

(From the Norwich Courier of January 13, 1853.)

“Under the usual obituary head, in to-day’s paper, is recorded the sudden death of Mrs. Mary Hooker, wife of Worthington Hooker, M. D., recently of this city.

“Amidst the deep sorrow which this announcement will spread over her large circle of friends and acquaintances, there is to us a melancholy satisfaction in the thought that, notwithstanding her recent removal, this estimable lady was permitted to return here to die in the bosom of a community where she was so truly beloved.

“Mrs. Hooker was the daughter of John Ingersoll, of Springfield, Mass., and though for many years a resident of this city, there are those in her native place who hold in remembrance the loveliness of her unblamable youth, and can trace back her maturer excellences to their germ, in the quiet discharge of the duties of daughter, sister and friend.

“There are those, too, who remember her as the exemplary and diligent pupil of Miss Beecher’s Seminary, of Hartford; and it is not too much to say of her, what it would not be safe to say of many, that in no relation of life was she ever found deficient, nor did she ever fail to gather about her the thorough respect and warm affections of those who surrounded her.

“Of the estimation in which she was held in this community, where her worth has been fully tested, we hardly dare trust ourselves to speak. Occupying the arduous post of a physician’s wife, she used to the full the opportunity it afforded of ministering to the suffering and the destitute. Her ready sympathy and active aid were ever at the service of the sick; her home was the abode of a hospitality as sincere as it was unstinted. That cheerful and well-ordered home will long be held in grateful remembrance, not only by a large circle of friends and relatives, but by many a weary invalid and wayfarer, who there found rest, sympathy, and aid.

"And yet many would have found, in the successive bereavements which darkened her home, an excuse for want of cheerful alacrity in serving others. The use *she* made of them was, to learn a truer sympathy and a more ready adaptation to the wants of other fellow-sufferers.

"Notwithstanding the many and varied demands of her home, she ever lent her cheerful aid in every enterprise for doing good in the community and church to which she belonged. Superior to petty jealousies, her judicious counsels, her prompt activity, her self-sacrificing efforts, will be long in finding their parallel. In a day when attempts to do good on a large scale are more commended than the filling up of the thousand lesser claims of social and domestic life, it is profitable to contemplate a character like that of the deceased. In her were conspicuous 'that goodness, gentleness, and charity against which there is no law.' She possessed, in an eminent degree, that rare combination of qualities known as *good sense*. She was a practical woman. Naturally retiring, she never sought to shine in any department of life, but quietly followed on in the unobtrusive path of usefulness which Providence opened, 'doing with her might what her hands found to do.'

"Her death, while here on a visit, has been a great and sudden shock, but it was an end

' . . . fitting her uniform piety serene.'

"The same calmness and self-possession which marked her life characterized her in death. To her pastor, called at midnight to break to her the intelligence that she was dying, she immediately replied that it was an unexpected summons, but, 'if it were the Lord's will, she had no desire to live another hour,' and calmly said farewell to a life which she said 'looked desirable to her, for the sake of her friends.' She expressed a deep sense of her unworthiness, but a firm trust in her Almighty Saviour.

"When her pastor repeated the verse, 'I know in whom I have believed,' she instantly added, '*I know* in whom I have believed, and that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him.'

"Amidst her sufferings, she could remember soothing words for her aged mother, and manifested a touching care for the exposure to which her pastor had been subjected on her account.

"Self-forgotten to the last, the welfare of others ceased to interest her only when her heart of love ceased to beat. She has entered into that *rest* which here on earth she never allowed herself; or, may we not rather believe that her wonted ministrations of mercy are not discontinued, but to be carried forward hereafter, without weariness and without end!"

V. JOHN INGERSOLL was born in Westfield, Mass., August 13, 1810. He married in Norwich, Conn., July 17, 1833, Sarah Coit Boswell, a daughter of Captain John Lovett Boswell and Mehitable Coit Boswell. Mr. Ingersoll died in Springfield, Mass., May 14, 1857, in the forty-seventh

year of his age. Seven children were born to him by his wife Sarah.

- I. *Julia West*, born in Savannah, Ga., September 26, 1836.
- II. *Elizabeth Coit*, born in Savannah, Ga., February 15, 1839.
- III. *George Huntington*, born in Savannah, Ga., February 3, 1841.
- IV. *Harriet Boswell*, born in Savannah, Ga., September 20, 1843.
- V. *Susan Copeland*, born in Woodstock, Fla., November 23, 1846.
- VI. *Sarah Boswell*, born in Springfield, Mass., June 23, 1848.
- VII. *Worthington Hooker*, born in Springfield, Mass., October 31, 1852.

(Written by his son, WORTHINGTON HOOKER INGERSOLL.)

The advent of John Ingersoll, Jr., was hailed with joy. Four daughters had been born to John Ingersoll (his father) by his wife, Elizabeth, and now a son, who would bear down to posterity the time-honored name of "John Ingersoll," was a great satisfaction to all. He was born in Westfield, the town which his ancestors had settled and in which they had resided for generations. His educational advantages were limited mostly to the public schools. Filial and obedient at home, thorough and conscientious in his work at school, he laid well the foundations of a noble character. In his boyhood days he made many friends, yet his appreciation of sterling qualities and his tastes were such that he chose for his warm personal friends those boys only whose characters were moulded upon sound principles, and, as a proof of his early discernment, we have as evidence the fact that all of his intimate boyhood companions became prominent and influential men in after life. At the same time there was in him enough dash and daring to make him fully the equal of his associates, if not their leader. He was very fond of all sports, but particularly of skating. Once, when on the Connecticut River, the ice gave way and he nearly lost his life, but he was rescued by Henry Brewer of Springfield. At the time, it was very cold and he was chilled through, but, instead of going home, he dried his clothing at school,

and it was not until after his marriage that his mother knew of this adventure.

In 1823, when thirteen years old, he was sent to Norwich, Conn., and began his mercantile life in the store of William Dwight Ripley, Esq. It was in Norwich that he met Miss Sarah Boswell, and formed an acquaintance that in time ripened into attachment and finally resulted in marriage. He remained in Norwich until 1830, about seven years, and then went South to engage in a business enterprise at St. Mary's, Fla. The firm was Ripley, Clark & Co. (Ingersoll), and the business consisted in shipping pine lumber North, and furnishing planters and others with supplies and materials. The business prospered and was extensively developed, and the members of the firm received substantial profits. In the summer of 1833 Mr. Ingersoll returned to Norwich and there married Miss Boswell, the choice of his early youth, and who, throughout his entire life, proved so substantial a helpmeet. In 1830, and previous to his departure for the South, he united, as did also Miss Boswell, with the old church of Norwich City (Congregational), which was then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, the father of Donald Mitchell.

After his marriage, Mr. Ingersoll returned to his post in the South accompanied by his wife; but he had hardly been there a year, when news of the failure of William Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, reached him. This necessitated the closing up of the business at St. Mary's. After the affairs of the firm were settled, Mr. Ingersoll removed to Savannah, Ga., and engaged in the dry-goods business with his brother Edward, who came on from Springfield, Mass., to join in the new enterprise. Their store was on the square, facing what is now the "Pulaski House." The building is still standing and the old sign, "J. & E. Ingersoll," shows through the thin paint above the door. From the first the firm prospered. John remained in Savannah and managed the store, and Edward lived most of the time in New York,

purchasing and forwarding goods. Three clerks were employed the first year, two of whom were James Carew and James Child. All three were said to be handsome and polished. The business continued to prosper, and during the second year the brothers raised the mortgage which was on their father's Elm Street house in Springfield. They also took stock in the satinet factory of William Dwight Ripley.

The great panic of 1837 came. Exchange between New York and the South became enormous, resulting in a general depression of business throughout the land, but especially in the South. The planters, with whom the brothers had their large trade and extended accounts, could not convert their cotton into cash. The satinet factory belonging to Mr. Ripley failed. An opposition store also started to do business at this time. These things combined caused the failure of the Savannah enterprise. The firm of "J. & E. Ingersoll" went down, as did thousands of others during these times.

Mr. Edward Ingersoll returned North, but Mr. John Ingersoll remained in Savannah and opened another store. He was assisted financially by Dr. Richardson. Business interests throughout the country seemed to be brightening, but it proved to be only a gleam of light through a heavily clouded horizon, and Mr. Ingersoll was soon obliged to close his store.

In 1840, Mr. John Ingersoll, Sr., died in Springfield, and as Captain Boswell's health was then very poor, Mrs. John Ingersoll, Jr. (Sarah Boswell), came North. For a time she boarded with her mother-in-law on Elm Street, in Springfield, then went to Norwich in order to be near her father, taking with her Julia, Lizzie, and George who was then the baby. While in Norwich she passed through a severe attack of sickness. Recovering, she returned to Springfield, and again took up her residence with Mother Ingersoll. The next spring the house in Elm Street was sold, and Mrs.

Ingersoll, Jr., returned to Norwich. Her father, Captain Boswell, died in June, 1842, and in the fall of the same year Mrs. Ingersoll returned to the South and joined her husband who, during her absence, had been conducting a commission business.

About this time a teller was wanted in the bank at Savannah. Mr. Ingersoll applied and secured the position, with a salary of \$1,800 per year, which for those times was a large amount. He was obliged to give bonds for \$20,000, and Dr. Richardson, Edward Pynchon (originally from Springfield), and a third gentleman became his bondsmen. At the end of two years his health had so broken down that he was obliged to stop work. The bank officers, however, continued to pay his salary through the winter, but he was never able to return to his post.

While on a trip to St. Mary's, Fla., he met a Mr. Alberty who offered him a fair salary and many perquisites if he would remain and manage his business in Woodstock, a small town about twenty-three miles from St. Mary's, and on the St. Mary's River. Mr. Alberty was the owner of extensive plantations, saw-mills, timber lands, stores, etc. Mr. Ingersoll accepted, and Mr. Alberty built a house for him to live in. But his health gave out and he was obliged to come North and recuperate. In his absence, Mr. Doolittle, of Savannah, took charge of the business. He returned during the next winter, but early in June of 1848 he was obliged to give up the business entirely, much to Mr. Alberty's regret, and remove to a colder climate. He came to Springfield and for a year resided with his brother Edward, who was then living at the National Armory. While at his brother's he was attacked by typhoid fever and barely escaped death.

For several years he remained in Springfield establishing the Massasoit Flour Mills which, in the spring of 1853, were removed to Fall River. But the New England climate he found was too severe for him and he removed to Tennes-

see, where he established a large commission trade, forwarding wheat to New York and to Europe. During the first year his profits amounted to \$30,000. The wheat was forwarded to Liverpool through Nason & Collins, of New York. This firm failed for a very large amount, and at the time of their failure there were three cargoes of wheat *en route*, consigned to them. Mr. Ingersoll was then residing in Savannah and the news of their failure reached him late on a Saturday evening. Because of his religious principles he refused to start for New York on the following day — the Sabbath — and stop the cargoes. He proceeded Monday, and two of the cargoes were stopped — and saved.

Returning from New York, he proceeded to the "up country" of Georgia, where he began negotiations for certain water-power rights, a house, etc. But his health soon began to fail very rapidly. All enterprises were given up, and he started North. At times it was thought that he would hardly survive the journey. But he reached Springfield, though in a very feeble condition. On Thursday, May 13, 1857, about a week after his arrival, he died at his brother's house on the armory grounds.

Dr. Thurston's subject at the funeral service was aptly chosen: "John, the beloved disciple." He was ever a meek, faithful follower of the Lord. As a Christian worker he was never found wanting. Zealous, and with a keen sense of responsibility for the full use of what talents he had, he entered into church work heartily in whatever city or town he resided. He was an office bearer in the church, either deacon or elder, for many years. It was never needful for him to lament, "I have offended reputation," for he ever walked worthy the high vocation to which he was called, and left to his children an exemplification of the truth, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." His Christian course, his loving counsels, and his worthy name are and will always remain inspirations to his children.

(From a Manuscript written by CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY.)

"*John Ingersoll*, of Westfield, Springfield, Savannah, and New York — he, like his famous relatives, has passed away. Good things are seldom lasting. In him were represented the finest features of the New England gentleman — culture, refinement, ceremonious courtesy, religious devotion and consistent goodness. All harmonized in his spiritual and social nature. His conversation, the echoes of a soul, which answered but the truth — he left good evidence of his interest in a better world.

"She, who to this day as his widow survives him, is one of the very last of those *ladies of the old school*, of whom her friend, Mrs. Sigourney, has said, 'They would grace any foreign court.' She was a Miss Boswell, of Norwich, a name that brings up the pleasing memories of my youth. Her ancestral home stood on the crest of a great hill that bore her father's name. Boswell's Hill! The story of the winter sports on, over and down Boswell's Hill has been given in the same interesting book that relates to us how, twenty years before Norwich was settled, Sir William Boswell wrote over to the military captains of the two Colonies of what is now Connecticut, '*Crowd out the Dutch.*'"

THE BOSWELL ANCESTRY.*

I. ROBERT BOSWELL was born in Scotland and was of Scotch descent. He came to America with his wife, Hannah, who was English, and settled in Canterbury, Conn., where he bought 120 acres of land. Four children were born: Thomas, Sarah, Hannah, and Moses. In 1727, Robert Boswell deeded 62 acres of land to his son Thomas.

II. MOSES BOSWELL, his youngest son, was born in Canterbury, November 8, 1708. He married, January 30, 1732³, Mehitable Baker, and a son, Lemuel, was born.

III. DR. LEMUEL BOSWELL successfully established a large practice in Norwich, Conn., but "he was too generous and easy in collecting his accounts, and, consequently, never amassed much of a fortune."

* NOTE. — Balmoota Castle, near Edinburgh, Scotland, the ancient home of the Boswells, was built during the twelfth century, and is yet in possession of the Boswells of Scotland.

The Arms of Boswell: "Ar. on a fesse sa. three cinque-foils of the field, within a bordure gu."

“Dr. Lemuel Boswell, a contemporary of Dr. Marvin, possessed an extensive practice at the landing.” — *Early Physicians of Norwich, Norwich Jubilee*.

“Lemuel Boswell bought pew No. 24 at the time of Rev. Mr. Judson’s ordination.” — “October 3, 1771.” — *Caulkin’s History of Norwich*.

Dr. Boswell married Annie Lovett in about 1771.

IV. His son, Captain JOHN LOVETT BOSWELL, born September 23, 1776, married, in December, 1809, Mehitable Coit, daughter of Wheeler Coit, a merchant of Griswold, Conn.

Captain Boswell followed the sea from his early youth, and when but nineteen years of age was master of his own brig. He became a sea commander of great prominence, and his voyages and adventures are recorded in numerous historical works. Norwich was then a port of considerable commercial importance, and the trade with the West Indies was in a most flourishing condition. Between Norwich and the various islands of the West Indies, Captain Boswell made many voyages. “The largest sum, over \$12,000.00, ever paid in the port of Norwich for custom dues on one cargo, was paid on one which he brought in.” (*History of Norwich*.)

Captain Boswell was one of the first seamen to arm his vessel so that he might protect himself against the British privateers, and also against the pirates, which were then becoming quite numerous on the high seas.

“The ‘Sally,’ Capt. Boswell, bound to Jeremie, with nearly ninety head of stock on board, was taken by the armed brig, ‘Pandure,’ of 14 guns, the privateer firing a broadside before hailing. She took out 21 men, nearly the whole crew, and putting eleven Frenchmen in their place, ordered the vessel to a French port. Eight days afterwards she was taken by an English brig, carried into a neutral port, and there given up to Capt. Boswell, half of the cargo being retained for salvage.” (*History of Norwich*.)

Early in 1809, Captain Boswell, having gathered a comfortable fortune, retired from the sea, and, in December of the same year, married Miss “Hetty” Coit. The home

which was established in Norwich, on Church Street, became noted far and wide for its liberal appointments and its great hospitality, and many are the stories which have been passed down to younger generations of the "grand good times" at Captain Boswell's house.

Five children, two sons and three daughters, were born at the Norwich home, and these were reared amid most happy surroundings. Abundant provision was made for their every requirement and for the best development of their physical, mental, and spiritual natures. The captain was very fond of children, and, as his investments were within easy distance and required little attention, he had ample leisure to enjoy their companionship, and plan for their progress and welfare.

Captain Boswell died June 11, 1842.

CHILDREN OF CAPTAIN BOSWELL BY HIS WIFE, MEHITABLE COIT BOSWELL.

- I. Sarah Coit, born in 1810.
- II. John Wheeler, born in 1812, and died in 1857.
- III. Harriet Ann, born in 1814, married Jesse Niles, Esq., and died in 1853.
- IV. George Lemuel, born in 1817, married Susan Copeland, and died in 1872.
- V. Elizabeth Coit, born in 1820, married Rev. A. H. Hand.

V. SARAH COIT BOSWELL, the eldest child, was born October 20, 1810. Through her grandfather, Wheeler Coit, she was a descendant in the seventh generation of John Coit, who came from England between 1630 and 1638, and settled in Salem, Mass. He afterwards removed to Gloucester, Mass., but receiving a grant of land in New London, Conn., in 1650, he removed there during the year following. Through her grandmother, Sybel Tracy Coit, she was a descendant in the seventh generation of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, a son of Nathaniel Tracy, of Tewksbury, England. He was born in Tewksbury about 1610, and came to Salem, Mass., in April, 1636. He went to Wethersfield, Conn., soon afterwards, where he married, in 1641,

the widow of Edward Mason. He then removed to Saybrook, where his wife died about 1659. They had seven children. He subsequently married two other wives, but had no issue by either. In 1645 he and Thomas Leffingwell, with others, relieved Uncas, the sachem of Mohegan, with provisions, when he was besieged at Shattuck's Point by Pessachus, sachem of the Narragansetts. This led to the subsequent grant of the town of Norwich, in 1659. He removed to Norwich with his family in 1660, of which town he was one of the proprietors, and he represented the town in the General Court at Hartford for about twenty years. He died November 7, 1685. He was a descendant in the twentieth generation of Henry de Tracy, feudal lord of Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and therefore was a direct descendant of the "Sire de Tracy" named in Wace's account of the battle of Hastings (fought at Senlac, near Hastings, October 4, 1066).

Lieutenant Thomas Tracy was also a descendant of the Princess Goda, a daughter of Ethelred II. of England. Consequently, Mrs. Sarah Coit Boswell Ingersoll is a descendant of Alfred the Great and other Saxon kings; also of the Emperor Charlemagne and Cerdic, the first king of the West Saxons.

Cerdic died in 534, after having reigned about thirty-three years. Flountius, a monk of Worcester, writing in the first quarter of the twelfth century, shows that Cerdic descended from Woden in the tenth generation.

Woden, who some antiquarians claim to have descended from the eldest son of the patriarch Noah, made himself master of a considerable part of the north of Europe in the third century, and died in what is now Sweden.

NOTE. — Arms of Tracy of Gloucestershire, Stanway, and Barnstaple: "Or, betw. two bendlets gu. an escallop, in the dexter chief point, sa. Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. an escallop sa. betw. two wings, expanded, or."

MRS. SARAH COIT BOSWELL INGERSOLL.

(*Written by her son, WORTHINGTON HOOKER INGERSOLL.*)

There are those who shine amid any surroundings, whose vivacity and wit give zest and cheer to life, whose noble souls are reflected and announced in their attractive countenances and bearing, whose qualities of mind make them at once wise counsellors and delightful companions. My mother is such a person. Although in her eighty-third year, she is alert and fully possessed of her faculties. Her memory is remarkably clear and exact, and as it ranges over experiences of almost eighty years, it brings forth much that is interesting.

She was born in that historic town of Norwich, which is the pride and joy of so many noble men and women who claim it as the place of their nativity. Her ancestors — the Boswells, Tracys, Adgates, Coits, Lathrops, Lovetts, and Spauldings — took important parts in the life and progress of the town from its earliest days. These names are well known in and about Norwich, and the deeds of many members of these families have been recorded and preserved in history.

During my mother's childhood, her companion and escort was her brother John, who was two years her junior. They attended the same school, and in their play and sports were always together. She often refers to the great attachment which they had for each other, and the manliness and devotion of her brother.

When old enough, she was placed in a boarding school at Wethersfield, Conn., where, when she became accustomed to her new surroundings, she found herself most pleasantly situated. In the course of time her school-days ended and she returned to her home in Norwich, where she continued to reside until her marriage.

For a number of years she resided in the South during the winters. She has made over thirty trips between New York and Savannah. Many of these journeys were made by sea,

and in sailing vessels, before the days of steamers, when it took more time to make this coasting voyage than it now does to cross the Atlantic.

Of late years my mother has resided in Hamburg, N. J., where she now has lived longer than at any one place since her marriage.

My mother, like my father, has ever striven to honor the "Master," and to our spiritual interests she has been faithful. She has taught and led us wisely, and we delight to honor her, "for her price is far above rubies."

The children of Mrs. Sarah Coit Boswell Ingersoll are of the eighth generation from the Rev. John Lathrop, the first pastor of the first Puritan Church in London. When he came to this country in September, 1634, he brought with him a Bishop's Bible, bearing the imprint of the year 1605, in old English text. Charles Lathrop, of the fifth generation from John, in the year 1839, delivered it into the custody of the American Bible Society. On the passage to this country, the original proprietor dropped on one of its pages a spark from the candle with which he was reading at his evening devotions. Unaware of the accident, he partially closed the book in his berth, but the result was that a piece about the size of a shilling was burned through several of the sacred pages. It is recorded of him that before the voyage was ended he had, from memory, filled in the missing words and letters on each page, and in the form of the type in which they were printed. At the two hundredth anniversary of Norwich (1859) the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy was read from this same Bible.

VI. MAJOR EDWARD INGERSOLL, *United States Army*, was born in Westfield, Mass., December 18, 1812. Two years later the family removed to Springfield, and in Springfield he passed his youth and grew to manhood, and there continued to reside almost uninterruptedly until his decease. His education was obtained in the public schools of Springfield. Early in life he evinced a desire to become a merchant, and his father placed him with the firm of Reynolds & Morris, with whom he served his apprenticeship. Their store was then the largest in Springfield, and was located near the corner of Main and State Streets. When eighteen years of age he accompanied the junior partner, Edward A.

Morris, to Michigan, which was then a Territory. While at the trading post in Detroit the Black Hawk War broke out, and young Ingersoll was drafted for military service. Soon after the troops had been assembled, the cholera appeared, and attacked both white man and Indian. Panic ensued, and the settlers and traders scattered. The troops were disbanded and young Ingersoll returned East. Upon his return, he was employed by Ralph Snow in his dry-goods store at Northampton, but subsequently entered the employ of the Hon. William Child, of Springfield.

FROM THE RECORDS OF SPRINGFIELD.

“Edward Ingersoll enters his intentions of marriage with Harriet J. Child, both of this town, Oct. 3d, 1834.

WM. BLISS, *Town Clerk.*”

“Married, Oct. 29th, 1834, Edward Ingersoll and Harriet J. Child, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood of the 1st Church of Springfield.”

Six children were born to Major Ingersoll by his wife, Harriet.

- I. *Harriet Jencks*, born in Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1835.
- II. *Caroline Phelps*, born in Savannah, Ga., February 1, 1838.
- III. *William Edward*, born in Springfield, Mass., September 22, 1842.
- IV. *John Martin*, born in Springfield, Mass., January 26, 1845.
- V. *James Child*, born in Springfield, Mass., September 27, 1848.
- VI. *Isabella*, born in Springfield, Mass., September 12, 1850.

In about 1835, Mr. Ingersoll removed to Savannah, Ga., and formed a partnership with his brother John, who had there established a mercantile business. His next residence was in New York, where he remained most of the time purchasing and forwarding goods to his brother in Savannah. At first the enterprise was a great success, but the prosperity of the firm did not long continue. The great financial panic of 1837 came and suddenly put an end to the business. After the failure of the firm, Mr. Edward Ingersoll returned to Springfield.

In connection with the Savannah enterprise, Mr. Ingersoll

was obliged to make several trips between the North and the South. In those early days the best route was the sea, and sailing vessels were the only means of transportation. Several voyages were made in the "Millegeville," and his anecdotes of what occurred on board "the good ship Millegeville," were always most interesting and amusing. Once, in May, 1835, when *en route* from New York to Hartford, Mr. Ingersoll nearly lost his life. He was a passenger on board the "Chief-Justice Marshall" when she was wrecked, and was swept overboard, but was rescued by the captain. In the disaster he was severely injured by a splinter or piece of iron. The scar on his side always remained, and he often would refer to it when relating the story of the wreck.

One journey from Springfield to Savannah was made overland. Mr. Ingersoll took his family with him, and, in company with the family of his brother John, drove, *four-in-hand*, the entire distance.

But the work in which Major Ingersoll so greatly distinguished himself was in the service of the United States. As the military storekeeper and disbursing officer of the National Armory at Springfield, a position of great trust and responsibility, and which he held from May, 1841, until July, 1882, covering the period of the Civil War, he rendered most efficient service to the government, and left a name on the records of the War Department in Washington, which, for loyalty and integrity, none can excel.

[COPY OF COMMISSION WHEN FIRST APPOINTED.]

The President of the United States of America:

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, fidelity and abilities of EDWARD INGERSOLL, I have nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him a *Military Storekeeper* in the service of the *United States*, from the twenty-fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-one: He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of *Military Storekeeper* by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require him to observe and follow such orders and

directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or the General, or other superior officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of War. This Commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

[SEAL] Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this
thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one
thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the sixty-
eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President,

JOHN TYLER.

WM. WILKINS,
Secretary of War.

Recorded Adj. Genls. Office, Vol. 10, page 359.

R. JONES,
Adj. Genl.

On July 28, 1866, as a recognition of services rendered to the government during the War of the Rebellion, he was, by a special Act of Congress, given the rank and emoluments of a major in the Army of the United States.

On July 1, 1882, he was placed upon the retired list with three fourths of the highest pay of his grade.

THE RETIREMENT OF MAJOR INGERSOLL.

[*From the Springfield Daily Republican.*]

To the Editor of the Republican: By the operation of Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, which provides that all officers of the United States Army, sixty-four or more years of age, shall be placed on the retired list, there passes from active service one deserving of more than casual mention, — Major Edward Ingersoll of the ordnance department. Entering the service of the United States more than forty-two years ago, when the grounds of the armory, which is now an ornament to the city, and in which it has a just pride, were little more than a sandy desert, he devoted himself with the approval of the then commanding officer, General Ripley, to beautifying and improving them that they might be a credit to the army and to the country, and that others in after years might enjoy them. Roads were laid out, the grounds graded and sodded, and trees were planted, the latter largely by Major Ingersoll's own hands. To-day we see the results of his labors in the velvet lawns, the shady walks, the beautiful grove, and the later "Benton Park," to which he applied himself with an enthusiasm indicative of his devotion to his late chief. The record of his services, covering as they do the active part of a longer life than usually falls to the lot of man, would require too great space to be transcribed; much of it is ineffaceably stamped on the soil. As ordnance

storekeeper and paymaster, he was responsible for a vast amount of public property, and many millions of dollars passed through his hands. Faithful and business-like in the performance of all duties connected with his office, he yet, by his uniform courtesy and thoughtful consideration, endeared himself to all with whom he was brought in contact. Now, when by reason of years, he gives up his work to younger hands, he does it with the knowledge, and the pleasure arising from it, of having faithfully done all and more than all required of him, of having deserved well of his country. Respected and beloved by his associates for his pure character and warm heart, he leaves them, carrying with him their best wishes for his happiness and prosperity, and the hope that for many years he may live to enjoy that rest to which he is now entitled in this most beautiful of New England cities.

Springfield, July 11, 1882.

X.*

Major Ingersoll died January 28, 1891, at his home on Maple Street, Springfield, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The commanding officer of the National Armory, upon receiving the news of Major Ingersoll's death, promptly issued the following order:—

“The death, at his home in this city, at seven o'clock this morning, of Major Edward Ingersoll, so long paymaster and storekeeper of this armory, is an event in which the armorers generally will take a deep interest.

“While Major Ingersoll has not been for a number of years officially connected with the armory, its commanding officer deems it a duty to endeavor to express in this official way his appreciation of the sterling qualities of the deceased, and of his many and varied services to this armory, which owes very much of its beauty to his wise forethought and provision.

“As a mark of respect, the flag — under the shadow of which he lived for so many years — will, on the day of his funeral, be placed at half-staff from reveille until retreat.”

Major Ingersoll was always a conspicuous figure in Springfield, and was always most prominently identified with local affairs. From early manhood he was interested in the growth of the city, and many movements were made successful by his efforts. When the volunteer fire service was a conspicuous thing in local affairs, Major Ingersoll was

* Captain John E. Greer, U. S. Army.

an active member; and when, in 1864, the big fair for the benefit of wounded soldiers was held at the City Hall, he was the leader in its promotion, and it was by his efforts that it was so successful, clearing nearly \$25,000 for this fund. He had an ability of management that was remarkable, and that was shown, not only in his work at the armory, when, during his administration, work to the value of over \$100,000,000 was turned out, but in many minor affairs. Years ago, when the Moody and Sankey meetings were held in the City Hall to such large audiences as had never before gathered in that building, Major Ingersoll attended to the affairs, and even looked after the minor details. His life covered the principal epochs in the city's history, and its progress and growth were carefully watched and admired by him. Besides his interest in public affairs, Major Ingersoll was prominent in church matters. He early joined the First Church, but left there and attended the South Church, where he remained but a short time. He then connected himself with the Olivet Church, where he remained, a most prominent member, until the day of his death.

In all matters pertaining to religion in any way, Major Ingersoll was a leader. No general religious assembly in Springfield was complete without him, and his opinions and views relating to religious subjects were always found to be logical and correct.

[From the Springfield Daily Union, January 28, 1892.]

The death of Major Edward Ingersoll, at his home on Maple Street, early this morning, removes one of Springfield's oldest and most highly respected citizens. He had been in delicate health for several months and had been gradually drifting away from his hold on life; but his death comes as a sudden shock to the community, and was the result of a paralytic shock on Monday. No man in Springfield was more widely known and no one would be more generally missed or more sincerely mourned. He leaves an untarnished record for integrity and fidelity to duty; and the remark, "Ah, but he was a good man and an honest man," overheard this morning from a group of expressmen and laborers who stood opposite Court Square, expresses the general verdict of the community upon the record of his life here.

The great work of Major Ingersoll was his connection with the United States Armory of this city, which extended from May, 1841, to July, 1882, and covered the period of the Civil War, when the position which he held called for the services of a cool and tireless brain. The major's intense loyalty to the United States Government, his righteous indignation at all efforts to destroy or cripple Federal authority, and his personal energy in distributing and forwarding the arms which were turned out by a force of three thousand men, contributed to make him the right man in the right place. Nor was his invaluable service during the war by any means his only warrant for being held in grateful remembrance as an officer of the government, for he did a great deal to improve and beautify the government grounds in this city.

But while always loyal and faithful to the interests of the government which he served, Major Ingersoll thoroughly identified himself with the local interests of Springfield, and gave himself no less untringly and devotedly to forwarding the best things connected with our citizenship than he did to his duties at the armory. A generation ago he was the leading spirit of the local musical society of the young city,—a society which had organist Fitzhugh, of the Church of the Unity, as its leader, and which did a great deal in its day for musical improvement and cultivation. In 1864, when the great soldiers' fair was held in our City Hall, and realized nearly \$25,000 for the Soldiers' Rest, of blessed and fragrant memory, Major Ingersoll was the leading spirit; and to his splendid organizing and executive ability was due no small measure of its wonderful success. In the spring of 1878, when the Moody and Sankey meetings were held in the City Hall, Major Ingersoll took charge of all the hall and seating arrangements, and his large experience in handling large bodies of people was invaluable in that connection. A very tangible monument to Major Ingersoll is to be seen in Court Square, a living and abiding monument, for he it was who raised the money for setting out the trees which add so much to the beauty and comfort of that open space in the heart of our busy city.

No mention of Major Ingersoll would be in any sense complete which failed to recognize his religious life. He was a young man nearing his nineteenth birthday when, with a long line of young people, he stood up in the First Church and made public confession of his faith in Christ as the Saviour of men, and from that time to the hour when unconsciousness veiled activity from him he was "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." He had been connected with the First, the South, and the Olivet Churches, during his residence in this city; but for many years had been a member of the Olivet Church and a tower of strength in all its religious activities and work. As long as he could go out at all, he attended the Sunday and mid-week services, and he was never too busy nor too weary to say a word upon the value of religious faith. His very presence in a religious gathering was a benediction, and his words came straight from the heart. Major Ingersoll never lost his interest in young men, and the Young Men's Christian Association and its efforts in behalf of young men had no

more devoted and sympathetic friend than he. One of our best known business men said to-day: "The Christian life of a man like Major Ingersoll is to me one of the strongest possible evidences of the reality and vitality of Christianity. Even were it possible to brush away all the miracles, it would be impossible to set aside that power which brought the young man of nineteen into the Christian Church and kept him a living epistle, known and read of all men, for sixty years." Among those who united with the First Church at the same time with Major Ingersoll, all of them in the very flush of active youth, were the late Rev. Dr. Simon H. Calhoun, the well-known missionary to Syria, and the late William Hyde of Ware. Those three men filled large places in life, and it is worthy of mention that, on the same day when they, with scores of other young people, united with the First Church on confession of faith, the late Deacon George Merriam, of fragrant memory for his long and useful Christian life, together with his wife, was admitted to membership by letter from West Brookfield.

The death of a man like Major Ingersoll always comes too soon, and as a sad surprise. But there is much to be grateful for in his long and beneficent life which had almost reached fourscore.

[From the Springfield Daily Republican, January 29, 1891.]

Major Edward Ingersoll, for forty-two years identified with the administration of our National Armory as storekeeper and paymaster, died yesterday morning at his home, 69 Maple Street. He had been in failing health some time, and Sunday afternoon he took his usual nap, but never awoke to full consciousness. Death was due to a spinal trouble which had affected Major Ingersoll's limbs for some time, although he was quite recently able to drive out. The family gathering, Christmas day, at the house of Mr. James C. Ingersoll, was the last time Major Ingersoll was called away from home, but he rallied on that occasion and seemed in unusually bright spirits. The death of Major Ingersoll removes one of the most conspicuous of Springfield's older citizens, a man of sterling principles and conscientious devotion to duty, whose nature was warmed by a sunny and hopeful disposition. In the ordnance department he proved an industrious and painstaking officer, conscientious in work that involved patient dealing with details. Some idea of the responsibility involved can be gained by the fact that he disbursed over \$100,000,000 during his long service. Strong religious principles governed his life, and he sought opportunities for influencing others through the church and other organizations, and by personal effort. A love for nature led him into landscape gardening, and the beautiful elms on Court Square, as well as the trees that line the avenues on the armory grounds, will stand in his memory. The dell in "Ingersoll Grove" was the object of his special care, however, and there his fancy wrought out winding paths, and he planted trees, which sometime he hoped would shade the home where he would pass his leisure days, an ambition that was never gratified. Personally, Major

Ingersoll was a picturesque figure. Tall and slender, he had finely cut features, an expressive mouth, and penetrating blue eyes that were shaded by heavy white brows when he was serious, and twinkled as he laughed, his face blushing to the ears in fits of merriment. He enjoyed a joke, and would thrust home a retort with his long tapering fingers, or pointing at his listener with a cane. Carefully brushed out side whiskers, high on the cheek, added to the striking individuality of the face. While most strict in his adherence to Puritan principles, Major Ingersoll was always a Christian gentleman. He was an ardent prohibitionist, and one of his last talks with his old friend, Homer Foot, illustrated this quality as well as his ready replies. Colonel Foot remarked that he had lived to be still older than Major Ingersoll, and was in just as good health, but had not been a total abstainer. "That's all right," replied Major Ingersoll, "there's a man up at the armory who was shot through the body, and is yet able to be about; you would not advise everybody to be shot because one escaped, would you?"

In about 1835 Major Ingersoll formed a partnership with his brother John, and removed to Savannah, Ga. The business in Savannah did not continue to prosper, and, in consequence, Major Ingersoll returned to Springfield.

Soon after his return, Congress had decided to restore the armory here to military rule; and as Major Ingersoll had a wide military acquaintance, he saw the opportunity for appointment with the new force soon to be selected. Colonel Ripley had then been selected as commanding officer at the armory, and Major Ingersoll started for Washington backed with abundant credentials. It was in April, 1841, and he reached the capital just after the death of President Harrison. The department buildings were closed and there was general confusion, so that Major Ingersoll walked about the streets discouraged. He finally decided to leave his papers, and hunted up a clerk in the department. Major Ingersoll had arranged his papers carefully, indexed the references, and had his petition so systematically prepared that the clerk seemed to be pleased, and asked Secretary Bell for an interview, which was granted. "This looks business-like," was Mr. Bell's remark, as he glanced over the documents, and Major Ingersoll returned much encouraged. Colonel Ripley received his commission in April, and in May following came Major Ingersoll's appointment as military storekeeper.

Few, living now, can realize the circumstances under which Major Ingersoll entered upon his duties. There was the bitterest opposition to the military rule, which was denounced as a secret society in the "Masonic mysteries initiated at West Point." Colonel Ripley was hanged in effigy, and finally a committee of armorers went to Congress with a protest against his administration. Under the lax civilian rule, armorers had been able to take profitable jobs, work a part of the year, and lock up their tools and gun parts for long vacations. The straightening out of these abuses resulted in the most hostile demonstration; and Colonel Ripley was tried by a board of officers on charges preferred by the citizens, but he

was acquitted and carried out his reforms. An instance of the unpopularity of the new regime was shown in the "Stearns riot," when Charles Stearns, who championed the cause of the civilian rule, attempted to hold Prospect Street against government invasion, and was finally ordered off with his men by Major Ingersoll. The bitterness wore away, however, and Major Ingersoll did his part in the reconstruction. The armory grounds were then a sandy waste, covered with blackberry bushes and other shrubbery. Beside the officers' quarters, the principal buildings were those which have since been reconstructed into the structure at the east end of the old grounds. Major Ingersoll saw the possibility of improvement, and with his own hand guided the ox team which ploughed up the rough land, which was succeeded by terraces, artistic driveways, and rows of beautiful trees. He was an early riser, and was accustomed to stroll over the grounds before work hours, planning improvements, which he was able to carry out in his long service there. An ornamental iron fence was wanted, and when the department objected to the expense, Major Ingersoll suggested that the old iron cannon, which were being replaced by brass Napoleons, and other condemned ordnance be collected and cast over into a fence. The plan was carried out economically, and the grounds were soon securely fenced in. Most of the trees on the grounds were planted by Major Ingersoll's own hands, and the beauties of the reconstructed spot will always remain a memorial to his artistic taste and tireless energy.

When the Civil War broke out, the office of storekeeper became one of the most important at the local post. Not only were the buildings enlarged, and the force increased so as to work night and day, but the old muzzle-loaders had to be replaced with modern breech-loading rifles. The study was to send out arms as rapidly as possible, and on this arsenal fell the bulk of the burden. Major Ingersoll then had at least a dozen assistants and clerks, and all were kept busy accounting for the government property going to the front and coming in as regiments disbanded. There were over three thousand workmen employed then, and \$200,000 was disbursed through Major Ingersoll's office on the monthly pay-day. General James S. Whitney, who followed closely on Colonel Ripley's retirement as commanding officer, in 1854, was relieved when the war broke out by Major A. B. Dyer, who served until October, 1864, when Colonel Laidley was appointed, and carried the institution through until the close of the war. Early in 1866 Colonel Benton assumed command, and it was during his administration that an effort was made to secure recognition for the important service Major Ingersoll performed. A bill was introduced in Congress conferring on the storekeeper at the Springfield Armory the rank and emoluments of a major of cavalry, and, although opposed by many army officers, it was championed by Ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, and became a law July 28, 1866. It was urged that the storekeeper here had to provide \$50,000 bonds, and that his duties were much greater than those of other officials holding similar positions. Other storekeepers received the rank

of captain by the same act, however. The only direct hostility to Major Ingersoll, after the feeling over the military *regime* died out, was over his course in protecting armorers from pledging their wages to saloon-keepers. His strong temperance principles did much toward his decision to break up this custom, and he refused to recognize assignments of wages to liquor dealers. This raised a storm, and efforts were made to secure his removal to another post. Major Ingersoll made a trip to Washington, and was wont to recall with no little pleasure his interview with Secretary Marcy. Mr. Marcy faced him sternly and asked him if the charges against him were true; and when Major Ingersoll, with some misgivings about his official head, admitted that they were, the Secretary of War grimly said, "Go back to your work, you are just the man I want in that place." The Act of 1882, requiring retirement of army officers at sixty-four, relieved Major Ingersoll of active duty July 1 of that year, with three-fourths pay, and he had since lived in the Barnes house, on Maple Street.

Few among the older residents carried such a fund of reminiscences; and Major Ingersoll's memory was freely called upon by writers of articles touching the history of Springfield. His recollections were not only accurate, but they were accompanied with anecdotes that gave them rare flavor. He was one of the few men who carried out the resolution to keep a diary, and the volumes he left, with incidents jotted down each day, will prove a treasure if they are given into the custody of such an organization as the Connecticut Valley Historical Society. His recollections began with very early life, and he often told how he watched the parade when President Monroe addressed the company, standing under the old elm on the southeast corner of Court Square, which then threw shadows over the old tavern behind. The trees in the city were his pride, and he knew the history of each conspicuous elm. He early had a taste for landscape gardening, and when a lad sixteen years old he circulated a paper for subscriptions with which to buy the elms that now grace Court Square. In the planting of all these, with the exception of the two older ones on the north and southeast corners, Major Ingersoll was concerned, and he watched their growth with no little anxiety and interest. One of his war-time stories was concerning the visit of Blaine to secure rifles for a regiment. Mr. Blaine started to look over the armory grounds before breakfast, and found Major Ingersoll busied with his favorite occupation of planting trees. Mr. Blaine made known his errand, and urged the greatest haste. He wanted one thousand rifles, and must have them in two weeks if possible. "What time are you going back?" asked Major Ingersoll; and Mr. Blaine told him the hour of an evening train. "We can make the guns to-day, and ship them to-night," said Major Ingersoll, much to the amazement of Maine's rising politician, who had little idea of the armory's capacity. One of Major Ingersoll's interesting recollections was that of seeing the hand-press on which the *Weekly Republican* was first printed, in 1824, drawn up Elm

Street from the river on an ox-sled. The press was transported from Hartford by boat on the river.

The home life of Major Ingersoll has been a most happy one. Many older residents remember the hospitalities enjoyed with him in the house that used to stand just south of the west arsenal building, where the fountain now plays. The golden wedding anniversary of Major and Mrs. Ingersoll was celebrated at the Maple Street residence October 29, 1884, and was a notable occasion. Among the guests were Thomas Bond and Daniel Ripley, of New York City, who were the groomsmen at the ceremony fifty years before. A congratulatory cable message came from William E. Ingersoll, of Paris, the European manager of the New York Life Insurance Company. All the other children were present, — James C. Ingersoll, who has been employed at the armory nearly twenty years; Caroline P., wife of Richard S. Ely, of New York City; Isabella, wife of George E. Wilder, of Boston; John M., who died at Haddam, Conn., a year after, and Harriet J., the wife of Charles P. H. Ripley, of New York City, but who has lived at the Ingersoll Homestead for some years, and relieved her aged mother of many cares and responsibilities. Her son, Lieutenant Charles S. Ripley, then an ensign in the navy, had returned from a long cruise just in time to enjoy the festivities. Major Ingersoll wore his army uniform, a costume reserved for state occasions, and received warm congratulations from many friends.

In his religious life, Major Ingersoll's influence left its impress on the community. His activity began early in life, when with the late Simeon H. Calhoun, the revered missionary of Mt. Lebanon, he joined the First Church. The bond of sympathy between these two men continued through life, and their relationship was of the warmest and most sympathetic nature. When the South Church was set off, in 1842, Major Ingersoll was one of the charter members, but he soon transferred his membership to the Olivet Church, where he was a pillar the rest of his life. He was Superintendent of the Sunday school for many years, and, until compelled to retire by failing health, he taught a large Bible class. His interest was by no means confined to the Olivet Church, for he was active in the promotion of new parishes, and was a frequent speaker at union meetings. When the Moody revival services were held in the City Hall, he was chairman of the committee of arrangements, and his executive ability was recognized in the successful conduct of the gatherings. When the Olivet Church was remodelled, he was a member of the building committee, and it was his idea that the vestry should be conspicuous from the street. "Let the people see what we are doing," he said; "the saloons attract from the street, why should not the prayer meeting?" He was interested in the Young Men's Christian Association movements, and especially active in the Railroad Association, where he was a director. He often worked personally with people over their spiritual welfare, but used tact in presenting the subject, and at least won the respect of the man he was interested in. His work in public enterprises was chiefly confined to the soldiers' fairs, but he was president of the famous fair of 1864, and,

later, of the loan exhibition for the Grand Army, in 1879. On both occasions he displayed remarkable energy, which resulted in success. When a difficult problem was presented he was accustomed to think it over, and if the course was desirable, he would quietly say, "We can do it somehow, if we want to."

HEADQUARTERS

E. K. WILCOX POST 16,

G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MAJOR EDWARD INGERSOLL, *U. S. Army*:

At a regular meeting held June 11, 1879, Wilcox Post 16, G. A. R., appointed the undersigned a committee to convey to you their sincere and hearty thanks for the untiring efforts and zeal displayed by you as *President of the Loan Exhibition* held in this city, April, 1879, and, by which, said exhibition was rendered a complete success, and the Post enabled thereby to add largely to their relief fund, now held sacred for the benefit of the destitute and deserving comrades and their widows and orphans.

The members of the Post will ever treasure the recollection of *your noble work*.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,

July 23, 1879.

[SIGNED] C. C. BURDETT.
E. D. CAPRON.
J. L. KNIGHT.

HARRIET JENCKS CHILD, daughter of the Honorable William Child, of Springfield, Mass., was born in Springfield, July 29, 1815.

Mrs. Harriet Ingersoll survives her husband and resides in Springfield, where she has always lived, and is, by her cheerful and patient Christian character, a constant benediction to her children and her grandchildren.

In consequence of an unsuccessful operation which was performed in February, 1883, for the removal of cataracts, Mrs. Ingersoll has since been totally blind.

She is a descendant of Jeremiah Child in the seventh generation, who was of the same family as Sir Francis Child, the Lord Mayor of London in 1699, and Sir Josiah Child, who, when President of the Court of Governors of the

Honorable East India Company, founded the cities of Calcutta and Bombay, and formed the nucleus of the present British Indian Empire.

On the records of the College of Arms, in England, may be found eleven Coats of Arms, which at various times have been granted to members of this family.

The origin of the surname of *Child* is said to have been *Hildir*, of Norse Mythology and Sagas; in the latter it is frequently found embodied in names, as *Kreimhild*, *Brynhild*, of the Nibelungen Lied, and mention of *Childe* is first used as a title for a king when Ildica married Gishelder, the King of Burgundy.

“ This done, with gentle gesture, the damsel meek and mild,
By the hand yet trembling, took Gishelder, the Childe.”

The Goths carried the title to Spain as *Hildfans*, which southern influence turned into Alfonso. From being a kingly title, *Childe* became the cognomen of the heirs of kings and the eldest of noble families, and finally a surname, and a noun denoting offspring of either sex.

THE CHILD ANCESTRY.

I. JEREMIAH CHILD, born in 1645, became a resident of Swansea, Mass., and was a man of considerable prominence in the colony. By his wife, Martha, three children were born.

II. JOHN CHILD, his eldest son, was born in Swansea, Mass., in 1672, and married Margery Howard about 1692. By his wife, Margery, eleven children were born in Swansea. He died January 16, 1739, leaving an estate of considerable value to his heirs.

III. JAMES CHILD, his second son, was born September 5, 1708, and married, June 3, 1729, Sarah Haile, a daughter of Bernard and Abigail Haile. He removed to Warren, R. I., and there began housekeeping February 10, 1730. He died February 10, 1738, aged 30. By his wife, Sarah, six children were born in Warren, R. I.

IV. JAMES CHILD, his youngest son, was born “on Sabbath morning, the sun one hour high,” September 3, 1738. He married Hannah Kelley, about 1760, and removed to

Higganum, Conn., about 1765, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 2, 1817. His wife, Hannah, died the same day. There were twelve children.

V. JAMES KELLEY CHILD, his eldest son, was born in Warren, R. I., August 30, 1763. He resided in Higganum, and was married three times. His wives were Prudence Brainard, Jane Brainard, and Amelia Crane. By his first wife, Prudence, eleven children were born.

VI. Honorable WILLIAM CHILD, his eldest son, was born in Higganum, January 7, 1788, and married Ann Clarke, of Utica, N. Y. He resided in Springfield, Mass., and was a member of the Legislature from that place. He died in Springfield, June 27, 1847, aged 59. His wife, Ann, died in Springfield, April 20, 1846, aged 58. Four children were born, the eldest in Windsor, Conn., and the three youngest in Springfield, Mass.

- I. Cynthia Ann, born November 12, 1813. Married, June 6, 1838, Henry Brewer, of Springfield, Mass.
- II. Harriet Jencks, born July 29, 1815. Married, October 29, 1834, Edward Ingersoll, of Springfield, Mass.
- III. James Kelly, born April 19, 1817. Married, September 16, 1856, Laura E. Dewey, of Palmer, Mass.
- IV. William Clark, born April 13, 1820. Married, September 8, 1845, Martha Emily Dewey, of Palmer, Mass.

VII. MARTHA ANN INGERSOLL was born in Springfield, Mass., March 15, 1815, and married Joseph Washburn, of Savannah, Ga., September 30, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Washburn resided in Savannah, and three children were there born : —

- I. Ingersoll, born September 24, 1842. Married, March 9, 1871, Anne Clay, of Savannah, Ga. Children: (1) Ingersoll, born March 26, 1872; (2) Emma Habersham, born July 18, 1874; (3) Willis McAlister, born January 16, 1876, and died in infancy; (4) Edward Emory, born August 31, 1877; (5) Evelyn, born January 18, 1884, and died in infancy; (6) Matilda, born February 18, 1888.

- II. Frederica, born August 31, 1844. Married, March 15, 1864, Robert M. Wade. Children: (1) Peyton Lisby, born January 9, 1865; (2) Eugene Washburn, born November 1, 1867; (3) Edward Ingersoll, born September 24, 1869; (4) Rosalie, born November 23, 1871; (5) Robert Maner, born November 17, 1876; (6) Frederick Habersham, born November 5, 1879; (7) Georgiana, born October 17, 1884.
- III. Edward Davis, born January 13, 1848. Presbyterian minister. Married, October 26, 1881, in Martinsburg, W. Va., Jane Cary Harrison, of same place. Children: (1) Edward Davis, born December 29, 1884; (2) Peyton Randolph Harrison, born January 10, 1887; (3) Edmund Emory, born June 21, 1889; (4) Sarah Hunter, born October 19, 1891, and died July 30, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Washburn both died in Savannah. Mrs. Washburn, February 21, 1853, and Mr. Washburn, February 24, 1862, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

[From the Norwich Courier of March 12, 1853.]

Died, in Savannah, Ga., on Mouday, February 21, MARTHA, wife of Mr. Joseph Washburn, of that city, and youngest daughter of the late John Ingersoll, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.

As the eye of friend after friend glances over this short record of the passing away from earth of one loved and cherished in many hearts, memory will busily recall all those graces of person and those more endearing attractions of character that marked the departed.

To some, she will bring the recollection of the fair child, cherished as the youngest and choicest treasure of an harmonious family circle; to others, the beautiful maiden, admired and beloved; to others will come recollections of the happy and active wife and mother, the intelligent and sympathizing friend; and still again, there are those in whose hearts all fond remembrances will be absorbed in the thought of the dying Christian.

In every relation of life, she was faithful. Naturally reserved and timid, so quietly and calmly did she perform each day her daily duties, that few even of her best friends knew how strong were the affections of her heart, how deep her interest in those she loved, or how resolute her purposes of life. Self-distrusting, conscientious, and truthful, fearing lest she might mistake the natural impulses of an amiable heart for the graces of God's spirit, she often doubted her right to the Christian's hopes, but never, for an hour, did she waver in her Christian walk or doubt God's right to her services, her heart, her life. In her youth, she consecrated that life to Him, and when called to resign health and activity, she murmured not; the sorrowful farewell to friends, even the pangs of dissolution brought no questioning of God's goodness. Meek, humble obedience

to His will had been the rule of her life; so in the hour of her death, if His hand led her, she could cheerfully, calmly walk through the dark valley, and though suffering, could say with her last breath, "*He makes death easy to me.*"

Thus has she fallen asleep in Jesus, bearing testimony to the truth of God's promise, "As thy day is so shall thy strength be."

VII.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN INGERSOLL BY HIS WIFE,
SARAH COIT BOSWELL INGERSOLL.

I. JULIA WEST INGERSOLL was born in Savannah, Ga., September 26, 1836. At the age of two years she began attending a little private school where the scholars were all so very young that their nurses were obliged to accompany them to and from the school. When six years old she entered the "Academy," on Broad Street,—the Rev. Mr. White was then the principal. When eight years old the family removed to Woodstock, Fla., and there she was placed under the tuition of her uncle, the Rev. A. H. Hand. Her parents, not feeling satisfied with the limited educational advantages which that section of the country afforded, decided to send her North to attend school. In May, 1846, at the age of ten years, she arrived in Norwich, Conn., and entered the "Norwich Academy," then under the charge of Dr. and Mrs. Webster. While in Norwich she resided with her Aunt Mary Hooker. In 1848, her parents removed to Springfield, Mass., and there she attended a private school for a time. A year later, her aunt, Miss Jane Ingersoll, opened her young ladies' boarding-school in Norwich, and Miss Julia became one of her scholars. In the fall of 1852, she returned to Springfield, and in the following spring removed with the family to Fall River, Mass., and there united, upon confession, with the Central Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Eli Thurston was the pastor.

She was married in Fall River, November 14, 1854, to William Thomas Coggeshall, son of William Coggeshall, cashier of the Fall River Union Bank. The Rev. Eli Thurston performed the ceremony assisted by the Rev. Thatcher

Thayer, of Newport, a former tutor to Mr. Coggeshall. At the time of this marriage, Miss Ingersoll was but eighteen years of age.

Twelve children have been born : —

- I. Mary Ingersoll, born in Fall River, Mass., December 24, 1855.
- II. John Ingersoll, born in Fall River, Mass., October 9, 1857. Married in Lowell, Mass., September 7, 1881, Mary E. Lavelle. A daughter, Edith, was born in Lowell, November 4, 1882.
- III. Marianna Wardwell, born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 15, 1859, and died in Washington, D. C., August 28, 1865.
- IV. Julia Ingersoll, born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 28, 1861, and died in Springfield, Mass., March 25, 1866.
- V. Elizabeth Coit, born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 1, 1863. Married, November 4, 1890, Frederick Colton Shepard. A son, Lawrence Ingersoll, was born September 1, 1891.
- VI. William, born in Washington, D. C., March 12, 1865, and died in July of same year.
- VII. William, born in Franklin Furnace, N. J., September 7, 1866. Married in Auburndale, Mass., June 12, 1891, Grace Helena, only daughter of Judge H. H. Mather.
- VIII. Ralph Fales, born in Franklin Furnace, N. J., December 23, 1867.
- IX. George Ingersoll, born in Hamburg, N. J., July 28, 1869, and died in August of same year.
- X. Susan Almy, born in Hamburg, N. J., October 6, 1871.
- XI. Evelyn Church, born in Hamburg, N. J., March 8, 1873.
- XII. Hooker Ingersoll, born in Auburndale, Mass., September 6, 1875.

In the spring of 1858, Mr. Coggeshall and family removed from Fall River to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where they resided until 1863, when they removed to Beltsville, Prince George County, Maryland. In 1864, when General Early raided Maryland, the attack upon the railroad train was made from the "Beltsville Farm," the Coggeshall home. Communication was cut off entirely between Washington and Baltimore, and for three days the raiders had possession. Warnings were sent to the family "to leave their house," as the raiders had threatened "to burn or destroy the home of every Yankee." During this "reign of terror" the family were

protected by a "Secesh" neighbor, in whose house they found refuge.

In 1865, the family returned to Massachusetts, and in the following year removed to New Jersey. In 1872, after the death of Mr. Coggeshall's mother, they returned to Massachusetts, and in this State have since continued to reside.

THE COGGESHALL ANCESTRY.

- I. John Coggeshall, born in England in 1581, came to this country in the ship "Lyon," in 1632, and settled in Salem, but soon moved to Boston, and was a representative to the General Court for several years. He afterwards removed to Rhode Island, and was the first president of that colony. He died in 1649.
- II. John Coggeshall, his son, was born in England, in 1618, and died in Newport, R. I., in 1708.
- III. John Coggeshall, his son, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., February 12, 1649, and died November 7, 1701.
- IV. William Coggeshall, his son, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., September 7, 1677, and died in Bristol, R. I., November 2, 1752.
- V. Newby Coggeshall, his son, was born in Bristol, R. I., August 26, 1719, and died in 1814.
- VI. William Coggeshall, his son, was born in Bristol, R. I., in 1758, and died in 1823. He was one of the largest land holders in Rhode Island.
- VII. William Coggeshall, his son, was born in Bristol, R. I., in 1797, married Mary Ann Wardwell, and died in Fall River, Mass., in 1860.
- VIII. William Thomas Coggeshall, his son, was born in Bristol, R. I., June 7, 1826.

THE WARDWELLS AND THE HOWLANDS.

(Written by HON. W. T. C. WARDWELL, of Bristol, R. I.)

The Wardwells have always been leading people of the town (Bristol) and State (R. I.) since 1680, the first settlement of the place. Uzel Wardwell first came to Bristol, or was here at its settlement, in 1680. He came from Massachusetts. The Wardwells intermarried with the Howlands, whose ancestors came over in the "Mayflower," and the present Wardwells are descended from this union of the two families.

John Wardwell married Phœbe Howland in 1741. William Wardwell married Mary Howland in 1742. Stephen Wardwell married Mehitable Howland in 1746, and John Howland married Martha Wardwell in 1736. These Howland children were the daughters and son of Jabez Howland who

was born in 1662 and died in 1732, as his gravestone shows. He was a grandson of the Howland who came over in the "Mayflower." William Thomas Coggeshall's grandmother Wardwell was a Church, a descendant of the Captain Church of "King Philip" fame, and who also was one of the pioneers of our town in 1680.

II. ELIZABETH COIT INGERSOLL was born in Savannah, Ga., February 15, 1839. At eight years of age she was sent to Norwich, Conn., to attend Miss Coit's school, and resided with her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Hooker, under whose care she was placed. She afterwards attended school in Springfield, Mass., for a number of years. Her teachers were Rev. A. H. Hand, Mr. Chester Chaffee, Miss Bliss, and Mr. Strong. For a short time she was a scholar in a young ladies' school in New Haven, Conn., conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hutchings. Her education was completed at Mrs. Lee's school in Pittsfield, Mass. Soon after leaving school she had a very narrow escape from drowning by the capsizing of a sail boat in Narragansett Bay.

On November 14, 1861, she was married to John Rigby Gill, in Springfield, Mass. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. W. W. Woodworth, of the Olivet Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill settled on a farm four miles south from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In the following year Mrs. Gill united with the First Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie.

Five daughters were born to them:—

- I. Sarah, born March 14, 1863, and died May 2, same year.
- II. Susie Maria, born December 5, 1864. Married September 24, 1891, Charles Van Winkle. A daughter, Charlotte, was born July 3, 1892.
- III. Wilhemina Rigby, born February 9, 1867. Married August 1, 1888, Theodore A. Rose.
- IV. Georgianna Boswell, born January 9, 1869.
- V. Elizabeth Ingersoll, born March 23, 1871.

NOTE.—Mrs. Gill is in possession of a pair of plates which she carefully preserves as an heirloom. They were presented to her on the day of her marriage by her grandmother, Elizabeth Martin Ingersoll. These same plates had belonged to her great-grandmother, Margaret Moseley Ingersoll, over a century ago.

Mr. Gill died in Poughkeepsie, March 23, 1872, and after his death, Mrs. Gill removed to South Framingham, Mass., where she intended to educate her four little girls. From there she removed to Hamburg, N. J., and in 1880, to Hackensack, N. J., on account of the better educational institutions. In the latter place she continued to reside until her youngest daughter graduated and her second daughter married. She then removed to Garfield, N. J., and there resided three years. In Garfield, her eldest daughter was married, wearing, upon the occasion, a dress which on a similar occasion was worn by her father's grandmother, one hundred and nine years before. After this marriage (1891), Mrs. Gill removed to Highwood, N. J., where she has continued to reside. For a number of years she has been connected with the Catholic Apostolic Church of New York, N. Y.

THE GILL HOMESTEAD.

(*Written by* MRS. ELIZABETH COIT INGERSOLL GILL.)

The old house on the Hudson, at Milton Ferry, four miles south from Poughkeepsie, in which my husband was born and in which he lived up to the time of his marriage, has been in possession of the family for over one hundred years. During the Revolutionary War, when the British landed to burn the mill and other buildings, this house was saved through the intercession of one of the servants—Old Mamm Dinah. This faithful old soul could not be persuaded to leave the premises, and upon the arrival of the British set before them her Saturday's baking, and begged the officer in charge not to burn the house. The house was spared, but not until after much arguing and pleading. As the ships sailed away, however, a few musket shots were fired, and the bullet holes may still be seen in some of the barns.

ANCESTRY OF JOHN RIGBY GILL.

- I. Peter Willemse Roome, married November 26, 1684, Hester Van Gilder. Ten children.
- II. Hester, the eighth child, born February 9, 1701, married Mr. Elsworth, and after his death, Nicholas Anthony, March 16, 1733. Five children.
- III. Theophilus Anthony, the second child, born August 26, 1735, married June 28, 1759, Willimintje Vredenburg.

- IV. Wilhelmina, their only child, born April 15, 1761, married April 2, 1783, Robert Gill, an Englishman residing at Milton Ferry. Six children.
- V. Thomas, the eldest child, born November 30, 1785, married Maria Cronkright, in 1810. Seven children.
- VI. John Rigby, the third child, was born June 25, 1815.

III. GEORGE HUNTINGTON INGERSOLL was born in Savannah, Ga., February 3, 1841. He was a scholar of great ability and promise and, in his studies, was always in advance of others of his age. When but seventeen years old, his father died, and he was obliged to leave school and seek a remunerative position. He entered the employ of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and there remained until May 7, 1862, about five years, when he resigned in order to accept a government position at the National Armory. In September of the same year he was transferred to the War Department in Washington. In the civil service his promotion was rapid. On April 3, 1863, he passed the examination and was appointed as a clerk of "Class Two" in the Ordnance Department. On October 10, 1863, he was promoted to "Class Three," and on December 15, of same year, to "Class Four," and a few days after was appointed the Chief Clerk of the Property Return Division. He was then in his twenty-third year. At this time there were employed in this division, nearly two thousand clerks. On May 3, 1864, he was relieved from duty as Chief Clerk of the Property Return Division and appointed for special duty in the Executive Division.

(Extract from Department Orders of May 3, 1864.)

"In relieving Mr. Ingersoll from this duty, the Department desires to express its appreciation of the ability which he has shown in carrying out the system of accountability introduced into this Division of the Ordnance Office, and of the faithful manner in which the duties of his office have been discharged."

The following, from the "Quarterly Report of Returns, Letters and Reports received, Letters written, Returns examined, etc., in the Property Return Division, Ordnance

Office, for the Quarter ending March 31, 1864," will serve to show the magnitude of Mr. Ingersoll's work :—

Reports, Returns and Letters received	47,862
Letters sent out	43,516
Returns examined	18,138
Letters and Reports endorsed	44,503
Returns endorsed	23,125
Letters, Reports and Returns registered by name	41,661
Returns registered by Co., Reg't, Corps or Post	50,593
Miscellaneous	2,810

In consequence of this continuous and most arduous work, Mr. Ingersoll's health gave out, and he was obliged to resign. His resignation was accepted by the Secretary of War, August 9, 1864.

Letters from Chief of Ordnance and his Principal Assistant :—

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

War Department,

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1864.

MR. G. H. INGERSOLL,

Ordnance Office :

Sir,—I have to inform you that the Secretary of War has accepted your resignation of the Clerkship of Class Four, held by you in this office, to take effect this day.

You have been entrusted with important duties since you have been in this office, which, so far as they have come under my notice, you have discharged with ability, and I can but hope that your change of avocation may soon restore you to health.

Very respectfully,

Your Obt. Servt.,

GEO. D. RAMSEY,

Brig. Gen. Chief Ord.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

War Department,

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1864.

MR. G. H. INGERSOLL :

Dear Sir,—It is with much regret that I learn to-day of your resignation of your position as a Fourth-Class Clerk in this office.

During the whole course of your employment in this Bureau, a period of nearly two years, the manner in which you have discharged the multifarious and oftentimes very difficult duties assigned you, has met with my entire approval, and I should do you injustice if I did not acknowledge the

careful and yet energetic manner in which you have carried out the official instructions given you from time to time, and the order, method and industry you have uniformly introduced in every division of the office in which you have been on duty.

In the labor of reorganizing the business of this office I owe much to your hearty co-operation and business talent, and I do not hesitate to say, that but for your efforts and the manner in which you seconded my aim in the arrangement of the duties of the Property Return Division, it would have been impossible to have attained the beneficial results growing out of that reorganization in anything like the time in which it was accomplished.

Hoping that you will soon find a suitable field for your energy, business talent and capacity, and commending you for the integrity and faithful performance of duty which has characterized your course here,

I remain,

Truly your friend,

GEO. T. BALCH,

Captain of Ordnance.

In January of 1865, Mr. Ingersoll was appointed a recruiting agent for the State of Connecticut. The following is a copy of his appointment:—

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER THE STATE OF
CONNECTICUT.

To George H. Ingersoll, Esquire, of Washington, D. C.,

GREETING:

REPOSING special trust and confidence in your skill and integrity, I do, by virtue of the statute and regulations of the War Department, me thereunto enabling, appoint you a RECRUITING AGENT, FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, to procure enlistments in the Department of North East Virginia for the credit of Connecticut, with full authority to exercise the powers and perform the duties incident to said office, until this appointment shall be revoked. You will in all your actions be governed by the laws of the United States, and the regulations of the War Department, and obey all orders you shall receive from this Department or by direction of the same.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal of the Executive Department, at Norwich, in said State, on this the twelfth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

H. J. MORSE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

After the war, Mr. Ingersoll became connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and established his headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. While residing in that city he married, in 1866, Miss Sallie May Beechler, of same city. After his marriage he removed to Kansas City, and in 1868 came East with his wife. For a time he resided in Hamburg, N. J., but, becoming interested in the management of the Coleman House, on Broadway, New York city, and in that of the West End Hotel at Long Branch, N. J., he finally settled in New York city. In 1872, upon the organization of the Twenty-Third Street Railway Company, he was chosen its secretary. The construction of the road had been going on for some time without office organization, and the accounts were in great confusion. Mr. Ingersoll soon introduced order and discipline, and subsequently the management of the road devolved very much upon him. The road constantly increased its mileage by construction and by the absorption of other roads. This increase caused continued enlargement of all arrangements. On one such occasion, when changes were being made in his private office, and during a severe storm when the temperature was suddenly lowered, he was seized with a chill, which was the beginning of pneumonia. In August of 1882, he was carried to Hamburg in a very critical condition, a special Pullman car having been secured to enable him to make the journey. He never fully recovered his strength, and after a struggle of eight and a half months, he died, January 30, 1883. His body was buried in the cemetery of Warwick, N. Y., a place of his own selection.

Mr. Ingersoll was a man of great ability, and inherited the courteous disposition and conscientious character of his father. As an organizer, he was most successful, and he left a reputation which, for integrity, none can excel. Thorough and exact in his work, a beautiful penman, and scrupulously neat, he set an example to those who came under his control which instilled in them a desire to render faithful service and to try to emulate him. He was a very

early riser, and for a number of years it had been his habit to be at his office at six o'clock in the morning. His work was usually concluded by one o'clock, and the remainder of the day he devoted to pleasure. He was somewhat of a sportsman, was fond of gunning, and was an expert in "casting the fly." He was also very fond of horses, and owned several very valuable ones.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD
STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Twenty-Third Street Railway Company, held at their office February 13, 1883, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

Whereas, The President and Board of Directors of this Company have met to record on their minutes their sense of loss at the decease of their late Secretary, George H. Ingersoll, who, from the original organization of the Company, had been an earnest and unfaltering promoter of its interests, faithful to the trusts reposed in him;

Resolved, That the Board tender their sympathy to the family of the deceased in their great affliction and bereavement, and that the Secretary be instructed to convey to them a copy of this resolution.

[SIGNED] JACOB SHARPE, *President*.

THOMAS H. McLEAN, *Secretary*.

IV. HARRIET BOSWELL INGERSOLL was born in Savannah, Ga., September 20, 1843, and died October 15, 1847, four years of age.

V. SUSAN COPELAND INGERSOLL was born in Woodstock, Fla., November 23, 1846. She was eighteen months old when her parents removed to Springfield, Mass., and six years of age when she was removed to Fall River, Mass., where she remained until her thirteenth year, passing the winters of 1855 and 1856 in Savannah, Ga. From her thirteenth year until the date of her marriage she resided almost continually in Springfield. She attended school in Fall River, Savannah, and Springfield. Her teachers were Miss Lovell, Miss Seabury, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Lee, and Mr. Barrows. Her education was being completed at the Springfield High School, when she was obliged to relinquish

her work on account of poor health. For a year or more previous to her marriage she resided in Maryland, which was then in a very unsettled condition on account of the Civil War. She was in the hands of the rebel raiders at Beltsville, when they cut communication between Washington and the North, and at another time she fell into the hands of a party of the enemy's cavalry, but was released after a brief colloquy. She saw Burnside's entire corps on a march from Annapolis to Washington and, with two other young ladies, held an American flag as the troops passed, and as each regiment filed by, the men loudly cheered the "stars and stripes" and the three "Yankee girls."

In 1870 she united with the North Hardyston Church, in Hamburg, and by letter with church in Wyckoff, in 1879, church in Jersey City, in 1885, and church in Boonton, in 1888.

She married John Lovell Brown, in Springfield, Mass., November 14, 1865. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Buckingham performed the ceremony.

Thirteen children have been born to them:—

- I. Julia Ingersoll, born in Franklin Furnace, N. J., September 28, 1866. Married Samuel Davis, in Boonton, N. J., September 10, 1891.
- II. John Hancock, born in Franklin Furnace, N. J., December 31, 1867. Married Elizabeth Hanan in Jersey City, N. J., December 31, 1888. Children: (1) George Ingersoll, born in Jersey City, December 13, 1889, and died in Boonton, N. J., July 15, 1890; (2) John Harold, born in Norfolk, Neb., September 10, 1892.
- III. William Eustis, born in Franklin Furnace, N. J., September 19, 1869, and died in same place, July 31, 1870.
- IV. Emily Louise, born in Franklin Furnace, N. J., January 11, 1871.
- V. Sarah Ingersoll, born in Hamburg, N. J., July 1, 1873.
- VI. Lucy Lovell, born in Hamburg, N. J., August 12, 1875.
- VII. Lizzie Gill, born in Hamburg, N. J., March 10, 1877.
- VIII. Laura Lovell, born in Wortendyke, N. J., November 3, 1878, and died in Jersey City, N. J., October 26, 1887.
- IX. Lucius Lovell, born in Wortendyke, N. J., September 7, 1880.

- X. George Huntington, born in Wortendyke, N. J., February 1, 1882, and died in Jersey City, N. J., October 22, 1887.
- XI. Edward Ingersoll, born in Wortendyke, N. J., September 13, 1883.
- XII. McCarter, born in Wortendyke, N. J., December 26, 1884.
- XIII. William Eustis, born in Jersey City, N. J., August 27, 1887.

THE BROWN ANCESTRY.

- I. John Brown, born September 29, 1780, married Lucy Corbin, January 1, 1829. She was a daughter of Samuel Corbin and Lucy Learned Corbin, and was born April 1, 1785, and died August 20, 1835. Her mother, Lucy Learned, was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of William Learned who died March 1, 1646.
- II. John Hancock Brown, a son of John and Lucy Brown, was born November 8, 1813, and married Lucy Berthia Lovell March 29, 1842. He died May 19, 1881. His wife, Lucy, born May 18, 1824, was a descendant, in the third generation, of Shubael Lovell, who was born in 1770. She died September 20, 1878.
- III. John Lovell Brown, their son, was born May 22, 1843.

VI. SARAH BOSWELL INGERSOLL was born in Springfield, Mass., June 23, 1848. She attended select schools in Fall River, the family having removed there when she was young. In 1866 she removed with her mother and family to New Jersey. She was married to Hugh Taylor Lawrence, son of Hon. Thomas Lawrence, of Hamburg, N. J., November 14, 1870. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. A. Haines, in the Presbyterian church of Hamburg. This marriage was the first to take place in this church, which had but shortly before been dedicated. In 1871 she united with the Presbyterian church on profession of faith. In a most quiet and unostentatious way she has ever been ready to aid the sick and suffering and to lighten every burden for others.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence continued to reside in Hamburg, and there five children were born to them : —

- I. Hattie May, born October 22, 1871, and died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 12, 1872.
- II. George Ingersoll, born June 13, 1874.
- III. Catherine Morris, born February 11, 1876.
- IV. Thomas, born August 28, 1879.
- V. Hugh Taylor, Jr., born August 27, 1881.

"The Lawrence family are of English extraction. *Thomas* Lawrence, the fifth of his name, having, in 1780, removed to Hamburg from Philadelphia, his birthplace, and settled upon an extensive estate, to the care of which he devoted himself. He was also the first postmaster of Hamburg (1795). *Thomas* Lawrence, his son, the sixth of the name, was born in Hamburg, in 1789, and spent his life on the ancestral property. He died in 1851. The seventh of the family bearing the name of *Thomas* is now the occupant of the homestead where he was born in 1814. He has devoted himself to the improvement of his land, but has also engaged to a limited extent in the labors incident to public life, having been since 1861 a Trustee of the State Normal School, and in 1870, a member of the State Board of Education. He is, at the present time (1881), a member of the State Senate from Sussex County." * — *History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey*.

VII. WORTHINGTON HOOKER INGERSOLL was born in Springfield, Mass., October 31, 1852. He married Harriet Baker in Scranton, Pa., September 26, 1883. The clergyman performing the ceremony was the Rev. T. R. Beeber.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll reside in Hamburg, Sussex Co., N. J., where Mr. Ingersoll is engaged in business. He is the proprietor of the Wallkill Roller Flour Mills, the Hamburg Plaster Works, and a lumber and coal yard. For many years he has served as chairman of the Township Board of Registry and Elections, and for five years has been chairman of the Town Committee and a member of the School Board. Mr. Ingersoll is a Republican, and has served several years as a delegate to the State Convention. In the campaign of 1888 he was a member of the State Executive Committee of the Republican League.

Two children have been born to them in Hamburg: —

- I. *Bessie Latham*, born March 15, 1889.
- II. *Margaret Moseley*, born December 1, 1892.

(Written by his sister, MRS. JULIA WEST COGGESHALL.)

Worthington Hooker Ingersoll was born in Springfield, Mass., October 31, 1852. His sainted father died when he

* His grandson, the fourth child of Hugh Taylor Lawrence, is the ninth bearing the family name of *Thomas*.

was but three years old, leaving to him the precious legacy of his blessing and his benediction — a boon he has always valued. From 1860 to 1866 he was a scholar in the public schools of Springfield, and he always appreciated and made the most of the opportunities offered. In May, 1866, he removed, with his mother and sisters, to Franklin Furnace, N. J., where he entered, as clerk, the general store of the Boston Franklinite Company; later, in September, 1867, he became a student at the Newton Collegiate Institute, Newton, N. J., and afterwards entered the Linnwood Institute at Coytesville, N. J. In September, 1868, he went to Wawayanda, Sussex County, N. J., to remain a year as clerk in the store of Mr. George Hunt. In September, 1869, he returned to Franklin Furnace and was employed as agent for the Sussex Railroad, then just completed, and as assistant bookkeeper in the office of the Franklin Iron Co., and while connected with the latter company he had charge of their lumber and coal yards. In October, 1871, he went to Hamburg, three miles from Franklin Furnace, and entered the employ of Beardslee & Brown. In 1872 he built his present home, living there with his mother and youngest married sister. In July, 1873, he formed a partnership with John L. Brown and A. W. Cross, the firm being J. L. Brown & Co.; the business was general milling. In 1874 he sold out his interest in the firm and accepted a position with James B. Davenport as bookkeeper and superintendent of the Hamburg Paper Mills. In March, 1876, the mills were closed and he went into the employ of the Wallkill Cement and Lime Co., of Hamburg. In July, 1877, this company failed, and he then began business for himself, commencing in a small way. In time, he leased the mills and other property of the company which had failed. By this time he had a very general business experience in store and office work, in flour milling and saw milling, in handling coal and lumber, in manufacturing paper, plaster, lime and cement, and he also had some knowledge of the railroad

business. In April, 1881, he closed up his business affairs intending to take a year's vacation. He remained a few months in Philadelphia and then travelled about, east and west, looking over business openings. In the fall of the same year he concluded to buy what was called "the Stone Mill property," and settle in Hamburg. In April, 1882, he took possession. On September 26, 1883, having successfully established himself in business, he married Miss Harriet Baker, of Scranton, Pa. In 1871, he united with the North Hardyston Presbyterian Church, and of which he has always been a hard working member. He has always favored and practised total abstinence. In 1878 he was elected to the office of elder, and has been, since 1877, almost continuously the superintendent of the Sunday school. He is also one of the managers of the Sussex County Bible Society, which organization last year celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. God's promise "to be a father to the fatherless" has been fulfilled to him.

MRS. HARRIET BAKER INGERSOLL is a daughter of John Gillespie Baker, of Weare, N. H., and was born January 15, 1857. Through her mother she is a descendant of William Latham, who came over in the "Mayflower," of John Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow, who came over in the "Mayflower," and of Mary Chilton, *the first female who landed on Plymouth Rock.*

THE LATHAM LINE.

- I. Robert Latham, son of *William Latham*, married, in 1649, Susanna Winslow, daughter of *John Winslow* and *Mary Chilton* Winslow.
- II. Captain Chilton Latham, their son, born in 1671, married Susanna Kingman in 1699. Died in 1751.
- III. Arthur Latham, their son, born in 1705, married Alice Allen in 1733. Died in 1736.
- IV. Nehemiah Latham, their son, born in 1735, married Lucy Harris in 1757. Died in 1807.
- V. Arthur Latham, their son, born February 16, 1758, married Mary Post, May 21, 1782. Died November 25, 1843.

- VI. William Harris Latham, their son, born June 13, 1788, married Azuba Jenks, October 18, 1809.
- VII. Mary Ann Latham, their daughter, born March 27, 1823, married John Gillespie Baker, May 18, 1852.
- VIII. Harriet Baker, their daughter, was born January 15, 1857.

CHILDREN OF MAJOR EDWARD INGERSOLL, BY HIS WIFE,
HARRIET JENCKS CHILD INGERSOLL.

I. HARRIET JENCKS INGERSOLL was born in Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1835. For several years she attended Miss Campbell's school in Springfield, and when about thirteen years of age entered the "Academy" at Norwich, Conn., which was then in charge of Dr. and Mrs. Webster. While attending the "Academy," she resided with and was under the care of her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Hooker. In the following year, Miss Jane Ingersoll opened her "Young Ladies' Seminary," in Norwich, and she became one of her scholars, and there continued her studies until the spring of 1853. In the fall following she entered the famous "Hartford Female Seminary," at Hartford, Conn., and there completed her education, having taken a special course of study. The seminary was then in charge of Miss Catharine Esther Beecher, that most distinguished of New England teachers. She was married August 13, 1856, to Charles Phelps Huntington Ripley, of New York (formerly of Norwich, Conn.). The marriage ceremony was performed in the Olivet Church, at Springfield, by the Rev. George De Forest Folsom.

Mr. Ripley, through his mother, Ruth Leffingwell Huntington, is a descendant of Major-General Jabez Huntington, who was given the command of the troops of Connecticut, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and who in so many ways materially aided the cause of Independence, and through General Huntington's wife, Elizabeth Backus, he is a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Nor-

wich.* He was born in Norwich, Conn., November 26, 1832, and is the eldest son of James Leonard Ripley, who was a great-great-grandson of Hannah Bradford, daughter of William Bradford, Jr., Deputy Governor of Plymouth Colony, and granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower."

Five children have been born : —

- I. Charles Stedman, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1857. Lieutenant, United States Navy. Married, April 15, 1886, Katharina Margaretta von Hausse, daughter of Johann von Hausse, of Speyer-on-the-Rhine.
- II. Edward Ingersoll, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 16, 1858.
- III. A female child (unnamed), twin to Edward Ingersoll. Died fourteen hours after birth.
- IV. James Huntington, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, 1859. Married, February 2, 1886, Jennie Tannatt Day, daughter of Alfred D. Day, of Springfield, Mass. A daughter, Mary Day, was born in Springfield, February 23, 1892.
- V. Henry Brewer, born in New York, N. Y., May 22, 1863, and died in Springfield, Mass., September 10, 1864.

* See Boswell Ancestry, pages 62 and 63.

NOTE. — The Ripleys are of Saxon origin and come from Yorkshire, England, in which shire the town of Ripley is situated. In former times there was a feudal castle attached to the town, and was in possession of the "Ripleys of Ripley." Some portions of the ancient structure are yet standing. The Ingleby family came into possession of the castle and estates towards the close of the fourteenth century. The main structure, as it now stands, was built by Sir William Ingleby in the reign of William and Mary, but the great tower is far more ancient, having belonged to the former structure, supposed to have been erected by the Ripleys. The castle is known in England as "Ripley Castle."

NOTE. — Mr. Ripley's paternal ancestor, William Ripley, came from England and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638. He came to America in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, commanded by John Martin, and brought with him his wife and four children.

II. CAROLINE PHELPS INGERSOLL was born in Savannah, Ga., February 1, 1838. She first attended school in Springfield, in the "old barracks" on the armory grounds, and later, Mr. Bang's school in the same city, and afterwards Mrs. Mary Lee's school in Pittsfield, Mass., and when Mrs. Lee removed her school to Springfield, she continued her studies with her there.

Towards the close of the Civil War, Miss Ingersoll's patriotic zeal prevailed over all personal considerations, and in November of 1864 she proceeded South as one of that noble band of Northern ladies who, following in the wake of the conquering armies, braved the perils and endured the hardships that they might aid in the "cause of freedom" and humanity by befriending and instructing the many emancipated negroes who, in their ignorance, were incompetent to become *free men* and *free women*.

Miss Ingersoll took the federal oath of allegiance, and at her post on Ladies' Island, near Beaufort, S. C., she labored assiduously for many months. Her school was in a cotton-house on the Bythewood Plantation.

Miss Ingersoll's experiences while in the South were most exciting, and a detailed account of them would fill many pages. She was in Beaufort and saw Sherman's troops when they entered, on their famous march to the sea. She was in Savannah a week after Sherman took possession (December 21, 1864), and also was in Charleston a few days after the city was abandoned by its garrison (February 17, 1865). She was shown many attentions and greatly aided in her work by the general officers and their aids. By special invitation she was present and witnessed the re-raising of the "stars and stripes" over Fort Sumter, making the trip from Beaufort in that famous little steamer, the "Planter," commanded by Robert Small. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, a federal ensign, which had been raised over the platform where brave old General Anderson sat, was presented to Miss Ingersoll; and this same flag is now in the

possession of the Historical Society of Providence, R. I. She was also at Fairfax Court House and saw the army, seventy thousand strong, when it was reviewed by General McClellan and the Duke de Chartres and Count de Paris, who were then attached to his staff.

Upon the conclusion of her labors Miss Ingersoll returned to her home in Springfield.

She was married in Springfield, April 18, 1872, to Richard Sheldon Ely, of New York City, a son of William Ely, of Hartford, and Clarissa May Davis Ely, daughter of Major Robert Davis,* of Boston. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. George DeForest Folsom, assisted by Rev. Dr. Samuel Buckingham, of Springfield. Mr. Ely was born in Hartford, Conn., May 25, 1818. He was a merchant and banker in Liverpool, England, for six years, and during that time (1853-59) was elected president of the "American Chamber of Commerce" in that city. He first visited Europe in 1839; and that winter, while residing in Paris, was presented by the American Minister to the King (Louis Philippe)

* "Robert Davis was a major of artillery during the Revolutionary War. He was an active member of the 'Boston Tea Party,' and was in service throughout the 'siege of Boston.' When the troops followed the retreating British to the outlet of the harbor, he sent to his wife, by special messenger, the earliest news of their final departure, written on part of a barrel head, the only stationery at hand. His resemblance to Washington was so striking that he was often mistaken for him. His brothers were the Hon. Caleb Davis, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1780, and delegate from Boston to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1787, and Brigadier-General Amasa Davis. All the brothers resided in Boston, and were members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts."

NOTE.—The name of *Ely*, as a surname, was derived from the well-known *Isle of Ely*, in Cambridgeshire, which has been known as a religious seat from the earlier periods of Christian history. But there is authority that the place, *Ely*, owes its name to a personage who bore the name, as his distinguishing cognomen, *Helie*, and who was no less than the last of thirty-three old British kings, or dukes, who ruled the southern portion of the "*Anglian Isle*" from one to three centuries before the Christian Era.

and the members of the royal family. The court dress, which etiquette required him to wear upon the occasion, is still in his possession.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely, when not travelling in Europe, reside at their home in New York City, except during the summer months. Their two children were both born in New York.

I. Richard Fenwick, born March 4, 1874. Student at Yale University, class of 1896.

II. Maud Ingersoll, born February 29, 1876.

III. WILLIAM EDWARD INGERSOLL was born in Springfield, Mass., September 22, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of that city.

His first employment was in the office of his father, the disbursing officer of the National Armory. Upon several occasions, during the continuance of the Civil War, he served as a special ordnance messenger, charged with the care and delivery of arms forwarded from the armory to points south.

In February of 1867, Mr. Ingersoll started for San Francisco on a trip of pleasure and instruction, with the idea of ultimately going around the world. As there were then no railways connecting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, he proceeded by way of Aspinwall, crossing the Isthmus of Panama. The French were then invading Mexico, and Mr. Ingersoll, on his way up the Pacific coast, arrived in Acapulco the day after the French troops had taken possession of the city. Arriving in California, he was so enchanted with the climate and the cosmopolitan life that existed there at that time, that he remained for nearly three years. During these years, however, he never gave up the idea of ultimately continuing on his journey around the world. But in 1870 circumstances occurred which put an end to the trip around the world, and brought Mr. Ingersoll back to the New England States. Upon his return he settled in Had-dam, Conn., and there resided for two years, during which time he was engaged in working a stone quarry. While in

this business he married, May 16, 1872, Annie Gardner Hart, of Springfield, and, with his bride, started house-keeping in Haddam.

In May of 1874 Mr. Ingersoll gave up his business in Haddam in order to accept a position in the New York Life Insurance Company. The company's headquarters for Europe were then in London, and it was there that Mr. Ingersoll entered the company's service as an office employee. In September of the same year the office was removed from London to Paris, and about this time Mr. Ingersoll was advanced from book-keeper to cashier, and soon afterwards from cashier to sub-manager. In January of 1889 Mr. Ingersoll was appointed the general manager for Europe, and since has held that position.

During the Paris Exposition (1889), Mr. Ingersoll was nominated by the Commissioner General of the United States Department, as one of the United States Jury. In connection with the Exposition he rendered certain services to Denmark, relative to the Danish exhibit, which the king of that country recognized by bestowing upon him the *Danish Order of Dannebrog*, one of the oldest orders in Europe and most difficult to obtain. In August of 1892, he was made a member, by right of inheritance, of the *Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States*.

IV. JOHN MARTIN INGERSOLL was born in Springfield, Mass., January 26, 1845, and received his education in the public schools of the same city. During the War of the Rebellion he served an enlistment in the 8th Massachusetts Volunteers. He was but nineteen years of age at the time of his enlistment, but, notwithstanding his youth, was appointed a corporal in Company "A" as soon as the regiment was mustered. This company consisted entirely of men from Springfield. He was honorably discharged when the regiment was mustered out of service on the 10th of November, 1864. In the January following, as a special

messenger of the government, he was sent South from the National Armory at Springfield in charge of ordnance stores, and while *en route*, on board the steamer "Georgianna," narrowly escaped drowning. The following accounts of the disaster were published at the time :—

COLLISION IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10, 1865.

The Mail Steamer "Georgianna," which left Baltimore Monday evening, bound to Old Point, collided with the schooner "John Walker," bound up the bay, at about two o'clock this morning, between Smith's Point Light and the Wolf Trap. The night was dark and stormy, with a thick fog, so that the schooner, under sail, was not discovered until it was too late to avoid the disaster. The bowsprit struck the steamer near the forward gangway, completely wrecking the light-work and staterooms as far aft as the port wheel-house. Three hands and the stewardess belonging to the steamer are missing. Several of the passengers were slightly injured, and one or two are thought to be lost. The schooner sustained little damage.

The weather still continues unsettled and stormy. — *New York Herald*.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

John M. Ingersoll, of this city, son of Major Edward Ingersoll, had a very narrow escape from drowning in Chesapeake Bay on Tuesday morning last, while on board the steamer "Georgianna," bound from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe, as a special messenger in charge of ordnance stores. In dense fog and rain, about two o'clock, and while the passengers were asleep in their staterooms on deck, the steamer came in collision with a schooner which swept off nine staterooms with contents at once into the sea. Young Ingersoll managed to get hold of a plank and, though severely bruised on the head and shoulders, was picked up after being in the water half an hour, though he lost everything save the shirt and tronsers in which he lay asleep. Seven lives were lost and two persons are yet missing. One man, a passenger from Baltimore, was caught between two timbers and held by the head, injuring him so that he died soon after. The steamer was not otherwise damaged and returned to Baltimore for repairs. The schooner was uninjured save the loss of her bowsprit and, after the collision, assisted in saving those swept overboard as far as possible. Major General Meade was on board. Mr. Ingersoll reached home this morning, and for his safe return his many friends are truly grateful. — *Springfield Daily Republican*.

In the spring of 1870, Mr. Ingersoll became interested in the quarrying of stone at Haddam, Conn., and entered the

employ of Isaac Arnold who was then the proprietor of the quarries. In time, he became Mr. Arnold's business manager, and was permanently settled in Haddam. He married Sabra Anna Arnold, the only daughter of his employer. He was married in Haddam, November 12, 1872,* by the Rev. E. E. Lewis, pastor of the Congregational Church of Haddam. His wife, Sabra Anna, was born December 24, 1845.

Two children were born in Haddam : —

- I. *Harriet Arnold*, born August 15, 1875.
- II. *Charles Martin*, born August 9, 1878.

Mr. Ingersoll died in Haddam, March 4, 1885. His death was caused by pneumonia, the termination of a severe cold contracted while fishing through the ice on the Connecticut River.

[COPY OF CORPORAL'S WARRANT.]

THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS
VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting :

KNOW YE : That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of *John M. Ingersoll*, I do duly appoint him CORPORAL in COMPANY A of the 8TH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS now in the service of the UNITED STATES, to rank as such from the 13th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of CORPORAL by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require *all Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers* under his command to be obedient to his orders as CORPORAL. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or other Superior Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of War.

* "The wedding, at Haddam, Conn., of Mr. John M. Ingersoll, formerly of this city, to Miss Arnold, a sister of Capt. Isaac Arnold, U. S. Army recently stationed at the Springfield Armory, was a notable and pleasant occasion. The *epizootia*, however, broke in upon the proposed arrangements somewhat, and as there was not a well horse in the place the bridal train to the railway station, after the wedding ceremony, consisted of two ox teams which were, in honor of the occasion, most gaily decorated."

THIS WARRANT to continue in force during the pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment for the time being.

Given under my hand at the HEAD QUARTERS OF THE REGIMENT at Baltimore, Md., this second day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

By the Commanding Officer,

BENJAMIN F. PEACH, Jr.,

Commanding the Regiment.

LIEUT. CHAUNCY HICKOX,

Act. Adj't. of the Regiment.

V. JAMES CHILD INGERSOLL was born in Springfield, Mass., September 27, 1848. He received his education in the public schools of Springfield. In 1863 he obtained a position at the National Armory in his father's office, and, with the exception of two years, during which time he resided in New York, he has continued in the service of the government at the National Armory.

He married in Springfield, June 4, 1873, Ellen Persis Newell, daughter of Horace Sessions Newell, of Springfield. She was born January 30, 1852.

Three children were born in Springfield:—

- I. *Robert Newell*, born January 29, 1875. Graduated from the State Military Institute of Florida, in May, 1892. At time of graduation he was the senior captain, and the adjutant of the Corps of Cadets.
- II. *Elizabeth Martin*, born August 1, 1877.
- III. *Raymond*, born September 6, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll were members of the choir of the South Church (Springfield) for five years, and for thirteen years have been members of the choir of the First Congregational Church (Springfield). Mr. Ingersoll is a member and officer of the Orpheus Club of Springfield.

NOTE.—Robert Sessions, one of Mrs. Ingersoll's ancestors, resided in Boston previous to the Revolutionary War, and was in the employ of Major Robert Davis. He was one of the party who, in company with Major Davis, boarded the British ships and threw the tea overboard.

VI. ISABELLA INGERSOLL was born in Springfield, Mass., September 12, 1850. Her education was obtained at Miss Howard's school in Springfield. She was married June 4, 1872, to George Endicott Wilder, of Boston. The following account of the wedding was published in the Springfield *Daily Republican*: —

THE GRAND WEDDING.

More unpropitious weather than that of last night could scarcely have befallen a wedding party; yet an exceptionally brilliant and nicely dressed assemblage honored such an occasion at the house of Major Ingersoll, on Armory Square. The marriage took place at the Olivet Church, where the guests, while waiting for the appointed hour, listened to selections from "Martha," "L'Eclair," "Faust," "Tannhauser," performed on the organ, which was also played softly during the entire ceremony. The officiating clergymen were Rev. G. De Forest Folsom, a former, and Rev. L. H. Cone, the present, pastor of the Olivet Church. The bridal party left the church to the music of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and drove to the family mansion on Armory Square, where the bride and groom received the congratulations of their friends under an exquisite floral design, representing a marriage bell. A covered passageway had been built from the house to the arsenal, and a portion of the latter transformed by the decorator's art into as beautiful a dancing hall as heart could wish. As befitted the place, the national colors, in flags and streamers, were everywhere to be seen, while Springfield muskets, sabres, and swords, in handsome groupings, glistened on all sides, and even a field-piece stood in an alcove, as if ready to add its word of congratulation in honor of the occasion. In this place, illumined by gas jets in fanciful shapes, and echoing to the bewitching music of the Germanias, no wonder the guests quickly forgot the storm outside in the delights of the festivities within. The bride, a belle in fact as well as in name, looked and was charming, and the occasion of her taking-off will be remembered as a real and delightful event in our fashionable society.

Mr. Wilder was born in Lancaster, Mass., October 7, 1841, and is a son of Captain Daniel Kelsey Wilder and Mary Morse Andrews Wilder, both of Lancaster. Captain Wilder was the master of the brig "Highlander," of Thomaston, Me., when she was wrecked in 1847 on one of the Bahama Islands. He and his crew were taken off by wreckers and carried into Nassau. There Captain Wilder died, and his body was buried on the island.

The records of the town of Lancaster show that the immediate ancestors of Captain Wilder took active parts in the early Colonial Wars and the French and Indian War. During the Revolution, however, they were Tories as were many others in that vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilder have resided almost continually in Boston, except during the summer months, which they usually pass at their country residence at Chestnut Hill, Mass. They have made several pleasure trips through Europe. Mr. Wilder has been for many years a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, and is one of the Board of Governors of that institution.

W

2

MAR 16 1929

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 03290 157 9

